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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at about 2 o'clock P. M. on the 25th of June, arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning.

The steamship *Great Britain* was advertised to leave Liverpool on the 26th June, and the Cunard steamer Etna on the 1st July, both for New-York direct.

It was discovered when the steamer *City of Baltimore*, (which left Liverpool for New-York on the 23d ult.) arrived at Queenstown that one of the three blades of her propeller was broken, and it was accordingly resolved that she should return to Liverpool for the necessary repairs. The steamship *Vigo*, of the same line, was dispatched to Queenstown on the 24th ult., to take the *Baltimore's* passengers on to New-York, and it was supposed she would leave Queenstown on the 25th. The *City of Baltimore* returned to Liverpool on the 24th, and would be fitted with a new screw in the course of two or three days.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The following dispatches indicate the course of events at the seat of war:

PARIS, June 23—(*Official Bulletin.*)—Yesterday the Emperor and King quitted Brescia for the camp amid the vivas and acclamations of the populace.

The allied armies have occupied Lonato, Castiglione and Montechiaro.

BRESCIA, June 23.—The Austrian troops are constructing a telegraph line between Gotzen and Lonato. The Austrian troops of the Italian regiments are repassing through the Tyrol for Germany. Three thousand of them have arrived at Mals, and 3,000 more are to follow. The Austrians continue to construct block-houses, redoubts and fortifications at Mondero.

TURIN, June 23.—The main body of the Austrian army is on the left bank of the Mincio.

The Piedmontese had advanced towards Peschiera, and, after a vigorous encounter, repulsed the outposts of the enemy, who lost several killed.

The entire French force has passed the Chiese at Montechiaro, pushed a reconnaissance as far as Gotto, and surprised the great Austrian Guard, (*grands gards Autrichiennes,*) which lost nine prisoners and some killed.

VERONA, June 23.—The headquarters of the Emperor of Austria has been removed to Valleido. The health of the troops is excellent. French war steamers are expected.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* of 21st, states that the pickets of the two armies in Italy were within sight of each other, and that scarcely a day passed without slight skirmishes. The Emperor of Austria is believed to have 200,000 men under his command on the line of the Mincio.

BASLE, June 24.—Dispatches from Milan confirm the news that 5,000 French troops have been dispatched towards the Valtelline at Brunn. 300 Austrians and a company of volunteers, consisting of students of Merau, in the Tyrol, are marching to occupy the passage of Stelvio.

The Archduke, Governor of the Tyrol, had arrived at Flanders to overlook the enrollment of 24,000 men in the Tyrol and Voralberg. The Tyrolese raise difficulties about entering military service.

LONDON, June 23—(Official.)—This morning, the Emperor NAPOLEON, accompanied by the King, traversed the environs of the town and pushed a reconnoissance as far as DESENZANO on the borders of the Lake.

A dispatch from Turin states that a portion of the Piedmontese fleet, consisting of six war steamers, was to sail immediately on active service.

The Austrian Government formally declares that the circulars attributed to General D'URBAN in the diplomatic circular of Count CAVOUR are entirely devoid of foundation. Details are promised shortly.

The *Austrian Correspondence* announces that the French Government has strongly disapproved of the conduct of the Admiral of the French fleet before Venice in capturing some barges belonging to fishermen.

A Venice letter of the 15th states that the disturbances there were put down without loss of life. A number of arrests were, however, made.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, in the allied camp, describes some remarkable feats accomplished by GARIBALDI in surprising the Austrians—making forced marches of 45 miles within 24 hours, and raising the country in favor of national independence.

A Vienna dispatch asserts that Prince ESTERHAZY's visit to London is unaccompanied by any official mission whatever.

According to letters from Malta a fleet of eight British steam liners was ready for departure, and the Adriatic line was spoken of as the destination.

The Paris *Monitor* contains a note explaining the nature of the dictatorship offered by the whole of Italy to the King of Sardinia. It says: "Persons conclude wrongly that Piedmont, without consulting the wishes of the different people or the great Powers, undertook on uniting the whole of Italy in one single State. Such conjectures have no foundation. The different people, whether delivered or abandoned, desire to make common cause against Austria. With this intention they have placed themselves under the protection of the King, but the dictatorship is purely a temporary Power, which, whilst uniting the command of forces in the same hands, in no way presages any combination for the future."

It was reported at Paris that the Russian Ambassador at Turin had remonstrated against the organization of a Hungarian Legion, and that the Prussian Government had declared that it will assist in putting down an insurrection in Hungary.

Gen. GYULAI, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army in Italy, had retired to his estate.

THE LATEST.

Grand Battle—Victory of the Allies.

PARIS, Saturday Morning, June 25.

The Emperor has telegraphed the following to the Empress:

CARIGNANO, Friday Evening.

Great battle—great victory. The whole Austrian army formed the line of battle, which extended five leagues in length. We have taken all their positions and captured many cannon, flags and prisoners.

The battle lasted from 4 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock in the evening.

THE ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA.

Prussia was assuming a decidedly hostile attitude, and her proceedings attracted much attention.

A dispatch to the London *Daily News*, dated Berlin, June 22, says:

"Prussia has demanded permission to march 21,000 troops through Hanover to the Rhine between the 1st and 5th of July."

The *Nord* publishes the following, dated Berlin, June 21:

"At a Military Conference held yesterday it was resolved that the Guards should remain at Berlin and Potsdam, and six regiments of cavalry and infantry should be cantoned in the Province of Brandenburg.

Three *corps d'armée* will take up positions between the Lower and the Central Rhine. Two other *corps d'armée* will be stationed upon the Upper Rhine and the River Maine. One of these corps will proceed to its destination through Silesia, Saxony and Bavaria. The departure of troops will take place about the 1st of July."

It is denied that any treaty had been concluded between Austria and Prussia with reference to the war.

The basis of the mediation which it is said Prussia will propose to the belligerent Powers is, that Lombardy shall become an independent State, Venetia be governed by an Austrian Archduke, and an energetic application shall be made to France and Austria to bring about an armistice.

The *Independance Belge* gives another version of the propositions which Prussia is said to have made for the establishment of peace, but does not guarantee their authenticity. According to this latter information, Prussia proposes that Lombardy be annexed to Piedmont; Parma, Modena and Tuscany to be restored to their legitimate Sovereigns; the authority of the Pope to be reëstablished in the Legations; Venice to become independent; and the four famous fortresses of the Mincio to be annexed to the Germanic Confederation, so preventing an aggressive return to Lombardy on the part of Austria, and protecting Venice from the aggrandizing projects of Piedmont.

The *Journal des Debats* asserts that the Bavarian Government has refused to allow Prussian troops to pass through its territory until the Prussian Cabinet shall have answered a series of questions as to the meaning and purpose of the resolutions.

The official Prussian *Gazette*, in a leading article, says:

"The Franco-Sardinian army is moving near the frontiers of Germany. The Prussian Government has repeatedly declared that it regards the security of Germany as intrusted to its care. The Italian conflict is assuming ever-increasing dimensions. England and Russia are arming on the greatest scale. The Prussian Government would be faithless to its duty and to the sense of the nation if she should refuse to set commensurately with that spirit by which Prussia has become great. Prussia is free from every engagement. She obeys only those obligations which spring from the innermost nature of her State interests. It will soon be seen whether Prussia's initiative will be supported by the necessary impress of the German States. Prussia's policy stands firm, and whoever lays obstacles in its way may consider that he is rendering services to the enemies of the fatherland."

The London *Post* says, the mission of the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna to the head-quarters of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, is formally contradicted.

The Grand Duchess Dowager, mother of the Princess of Prussia and aunt of the Emperor ALEXANDER, is dead.

WAR NEWS FROM PARIS.

The Plans of Kossuth—Criticisms of the London Times—American Opinions of the War—The Movements of the Austrians—Their Excesses—The Energy of Napoleon—Diplomatic Notes—American Artists in Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, June 23, 1859.

In my last letter I informed you that KOSSUTH was in this city, and that he was soon to depart for Genoa, where the inhabitants were to give him a public reception. It has now become a matter of complaint with the *Times* and other journals of London, systematically opposed to the Government of the Emperor NAPOLEON, that the Hungarian leader should have been furnished with a passport by the French authorities, who are aware, so says the Thunderer, of his revolutionary intentions, and in fact encourage them. Now this is entirely without foundation; the passport serving M. KOSSUTH has not been obtained by the connivance of the French Government, who have not *delivered* him any passport or document of any kind. It is on the part of the *Times*, which has devoted a leader to the subject, deprecating the effects of KOSSUTH's mission, a premature fear and uneasiness too eagerly made a parade of. For years past many of the London journals have constantly prophesied the immediate downfall of the Emperor NAPOLEON and the dissolution of the Government. Years of prosperity and advancement for France but seem to render the wishes of the detractors of her present system of Government the more anxious that their predictions should be verified, and all subjects are seized upon with eagerness to make use of against the good faith or the integrity of the Emperor NAPOLEON and his administration. Thus that KOSSUTH should pass through France on his way to Hungary is a sure sign that the peace of all Europe is to be endangered, and we are assured by the journals to which I have referred, that France is giving aid and encouragement to revolution and anarchy. This statement is a false one. I can assure you that KOSSUTH, let his errand be what it may, has received neither a French passport nor French encouragement. That he should desire to restore liberty and self-government to Hungary is but natural under existing circumstances; and it is hard to see that Hungary's acquiring her independence will bring upon all Europe a war, the consequences of which are, so says the *Times*, "too dreadful to reflect upon." All this apprehension is but the result of the animosity felt against the man who has so successfully ruled the destinies of France for the last ten years; and when such journals predict misfortune and ruin for the country, one may safely say the wish is father to the thought. As a general thing, public opinion in the United States has been too much controlled by the English Press—and more especially by the London *Times*. At the present time one finds in almost all the American journals coming to Europe, extracts from the leaders and correspondence of the London *Times* upon the war. Why should only one side of the question be afforded to the American public. These extracts I speak of are all unfavorable to LOUIS NAPOLEON; and now that time has shown the fallacy of these prejudiced leaders and letters, one is astonished in reading many of the American journals to find *only such* reproduced. The Austrian Headquarters Correspondent of the London *Times* has now got to be a by-word in Europe for all that is stupidly prejudiced and ignorant. His prophecies have all so ridiculously failed, that to continue publishing his letters is an insult to public opinion in England. However, I do not doubt that long ere this he is judged in the United States also. But is it not time that Americans be enabled to judge of European matters more fairly than by getting only one side of the question, and it a most prejudiced one? That any American journal should even *seem* to favor Austria, is a fact that fills the French public with an indignant astonishment. All the world must know what has been the course of Austria in her Italian provinces, and that she should find a defender or well-wisher in any American journal, proves that its editors are either ignorant or prejudiced, and that in the latter case they write against their convictions. By this time you will have heard of some of the barbarous actions of the Austrians in Piedmont, for surely other correspondents than the one from Austrian Headquarters will have had their letters reproduced in the United States.

Truth is powerful and must prevail, even against prejudice; and by this time the American public know that the French and Sardinian armies have marched from victory to victory, and that the Austrians, after making a hundred shows of defending the passages of the several rivers they have abandoned, have retreated until they can do so no longer. They are now in the centre of the celebrated rectangle defended by Peschiera, Verona, Mantua and Legnago, and can no longer retreat unless they leave the country entirely. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH is at the head of his second army, but his presence does not seem to inspire his troops with any unusual degree of courage, as they have kept up their retreat until unable to go further. The French and Sardinian forces are in front of them, and, even as I write, the great battle, so long expected, may have been fought. One thing is certain, when it does take place the Austrians will be again most thoroughly beaten; for they will be mowed down by the batteries of rifled cannon which have just reached the Emperor NAPOLEON's head-quarters. These cannon carry a sixty-pound shot the incredible distance of *seven thousand yards*, and the French troops will only attack the Austrians after they have them thrown into disorder by the heavy fire of these murderous engines. You will notice that, by abandoning Lonato, Castiglione and Montechiaro, the Austrians leave the passage of the Mincio free to the allied armies. Thus, after spending months in fortifying their positions all along the route of defence, they have abandoned the several strong places they counted so much upon, without even a struggle. The friends of Austria will see in all this deep strategy; but I have been upon the ground—have seen the immense fort fications—and I assure you that, when an army as numerous as the Austrian army abandons such positions at the approach of the enemy, it is from no strategical reasons, but simply because, having been beaten, the army has become demoralized and will not stand the shock of their pursuers. I do not doubt that the young Austrian Emperor intended to trust to the chances of a battle at each place he made a stop at, but the condition of his army forced him to give up the idea of defending the passage of the two rivers they retreated from, while their present retreat from the banks of the Mincio but proceeds from the same reason—he certainly that his officers have that the troops will not stand the attack of the Allies. I know, from having conversed with Austrian officers who were taken prisoners, that the men dread the vengeance of the Italian volunteers. The Austrian officers to force their soldiers to fight well, and especially not to desert from the ranks, told them that *the French* and Sardinians always killed their prisoners, and that as for the Italian volunteers they would assassinate all the Austrians they could get near to. The effect of these announcements has been to terrify the Austrian soldiers, who have no personal motive for fighting, and the consequence is they are demoralized and only anxious to get out of the country. They fight well as long as they are behind walls or even in rank, but once they see the French about to charge with the bayonet, they wait no longer and seek in a hasty retreat to escape the fate their officers have predicted *for* them. The following extract from a letter from Brescia will show that the Austrians are still keeping up their system of violence and depredation. You have, I suppose, received Count CAVOUR's circular relating to the murder of the Cignoli family, by order of Gen. URBAN. The extract relates a fresh exploit of the same gallant officer, renowned as the most persevering woman whipper in the Austrian service. It says:

"Being desirous of continuing the traditions of his predecessors, he immediately, on his arrival, summoned to his presence the heads of the municipality. When they arrived, he ordered them in a peremptory manner to deliver to his army, within the delay of seven minutes, 100 oxen, 100 sacks of oats, 100 casks of wine, and 12,000 swanzigs. The delegates remonstrated, saying that the village was poor and that the *time allowed was too short. The only answer made* by the General was to draw out his watch, and, pointing to the hour, to say, 'The delay I allow has commenced, gentlemen.' The delegates looked at each other in alarm, and, after a minute's consideration, proposed a sum of 14,000 swanzigs in lieu of the other objects demanded. The General made no answer until the seven minutes had expired, when he said he would make no compromise, and arrested the delegates as hostages. On the following day, during the hasty retreat of the Austrians, the three prisoners effected their escape and returned to Calcio. These gentlemen, who are M. RICCI, advocate, and MM. RESELLI and BONETTI, landed proprietors, have been presented to the Emperor at the Villa Odofredi. The eyewitness of the Austrians everywhere the same—blowing up bridges, cutting down trees, and burning houses. The stone bridge over the Oglio resisted the effect of the mine which they had prepared, and was merely shaken, and a few fragments were thrown into the river. A house at the extremity of it, on the banks of the river, was pillaged and burnt. Nothing remains but the four walls, which were loopholed. A barricade made of trees and earth was thrown up to defend the passage of the river, but abandoned."

While making extracts, I will inclose for you the following, which will give your readers some idea of how the Emperor NAPOLEON has things done. It is from the letter of a person present when the Emperor ordered a bridge to be thrown over the Ticino for the passage of the Imperial Guard:

"His Majesty sent for the captain of the pontoneers and asked him how long it would take to make a passage for the army. 'Five hours and a half, Sire,' was the reply. The Emperor took out his watch and said, 'Captain, I give you an hour and a quarter.' 'We will try and do it, Sire,' replied the captain. 'No,' said the Emperor, 'do not merely try—do it.' The first boats were soon moored, and the Emperor, in spite of the observations of his generals and aides-de-camp, jumped on this commencement of a bridge. The fastenings, not yet properly secured, were in great danger of being driven away by the current, and his Majesty was again cautioned, but he made no reply. As another boat was fastened to the first, the Emperor continued to advance, and as a workman hastened to pass him, he said in a loud tone, 'Make haste,' to increase his speed. In an hour and a quarter the bridge was secured on both banks, and the brigade of General CLERC rushed over it to meet the Austrians. The captain of the pontoneers was standing on the bank of the river wiping his forehead when the Emperor went up to him, and shaking him by the hand said, 'Captain, I thank you.'"

Since day before yesterday a large number of Austrian prisoners have arrived at Toulon and Marseilles making in all over five thousand. Several of the superior officers were allowed to choose Paris as their residence. A portion of the soldiers will be sent to Algeria.

M. DUQUES, the former Chancellor of the French Embassy at Vienna, left a day or two ago for that capital, which has given rise to the assertion that he was gone to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. This is an error. The object of M. DUQUES's visit to Vienna is the aiding the Spanish Ambassador, who is charged with the interests of the French subjects in Austria. M. DE POURTALES, the Prussian Minister at this Court, arrives here to-morrow with his family. This action on the part of the Minister would go to disprove any intention on the part of his Government of interfering in the Italian question, in favor of Austria, which course would render the stay of the Prussian Minister in Paris of short duration. It has been asserted by many of the English and Belgian journals that M. DE POURTALES was to visit the Emperor NAPOLEON at his headquarters, also the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH. I can assure you that at the present time there is no question of any such visit to be made by the Prussian Minister. I have it from good authority that the statement made by the *Independance Belge*, relative to a letter said to have been addressed *by* the Prince Regent of Prussia to the Emperor NAPOLEON, explaining the mobilization of the army, and asking the Emperor to trust to the good faith of Prussia, and not place an army of observation on the banks of the Rhine, is without foundation. At the present time the public cannot be too careful in according credence to rumors. So many of them without the least foundation are circulating that he who wishes to follow the course of events becomes bewildered.

Setting politics aside, allow me to speak of a matter which will, I hope, interest your readers. I refer to the success of American artists at the present exhibition in this city of the works of living artists. Over 6,000 tableaux were sent, and but 2,000 were accepted; among those and prominent, are the works of P. F. ROTHERMEL and EDWARD B. MAY. Mr. ROTHERMEL had just arrived in Paris previous to the opening of the Exhibition, and was forced to ask for a brief delay to enable him to finish the most important work which he exhibits. It is called in the catalogue, "*La Mort du Doge Foscari.*"—"The Death of the Doge Foscari." The coloring of the picture is something unusual in French exhibitions; its harmony and warmth are striking, and the whole *ensemble* of his works peculiar and original. French critics pronounce them, as well as those of Mr. MAY, an honor to American art. I will not go into any lengthened description of these pictures, merely wishing to state the fact of their triumphant success. M. ROTHERMEL is soon, as I am informed, to sail for the United States. He takes with him the works I refer to, and the public will have an opportunity of judging of their peculiar merit.

I must not neglect making special mention of the works of R. S. GARRETSON, the American sculptor. Mr. GARRETSON exhibits an equestrian statue of WASHINGTON, or rather a model for one, which has attracted the attention of French *connoisseurs*. Some time since the *Artiste*, the Paris art journal, contained a lengthy and most favorable *critique* of Mr. GARRETSON's works. It is highly gratifying to Americans in Paris to find their country so well represented, and I call the special attention of your readers to the works of Messrs. MAY, ROTHERMEL and GARRETSON.

DEAN.

GARIBALDI AND HIS EXPLOITS.

Charities to the Wounded and to Destitute Families—The Famous Quadrilateral—The Defences of the Mincio—The Allied Plan of Operations—Volunteers for Garibaldi—His Initial Arrangements—Organization of his Forces—Their Equipment—History of his Operations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILAN, Saturday, June 18, 1859.

Things on the whole are rather dull here. Men on 'Change grumble at the irregularity with which the bulletins from Paris and London and Bellinzona arrive; the telegraph being everywhere reserved for the use of the State. Letters from Germany don't arrive at all, so business is limited to *bon pour cous*. This does not prevent the continuous attention of rich and poor to the wounded, or the perpetual gatherings of volunteers at the divers offices. This morning an officer of the "Hunters of the Alps" has gone to Cremona for four days GARIBALDI's recruits remained, and when the 1st of June came, his friends reasoned: Was he reduced to the alternative of allowing his braves to be massacred or of taking refuge in Switzerland? Your correspondent was in England when the tidings of defeat first came. How we exulted as the *Times* was brought in Sunday after morning, and the telegraph column brought no news of GARIBALDI and his band. It was well known that when he crossed the Ticino reinforcements had been promised, and that none had been sent, nor was the fear, felt by NAPOLEON, of a popular movement, a secret. To excite such a movement at any hour, when he should feel the Italian cause betrayed, was said to be in GARIBALDI's power. His troops are all republicans. Were they and he to be sacrificed like the Tuscan volunteers at Curtatone? These were the questions on every lip—questions to which as yet no satisfactory answer has been vouchsafed. GARIBALDI must deprive the enigma for the exhibition of his soldiers and the world; and should the solution be one likely to sow discord in the public mind, depend upon it that GARIBALDI will keep silence until the conclusion of the war. However that may be, GARIBALDI reënlisted Como on the 2d, and on the 4th, with strong reinforcements of volunteers, pursued his victorious march to Lecco and Bergamo, attacking the Austrians in their rear and flanks, falling even on them when they least expected it; always succeeding in giving them an impression that his numbers were superior to the reality. Hardly had they fled before him at Bergamo when orders arrived that they were to hold that city at any cost. Not only did the National Guard and the people render this impossible, but, after dispatching a few of his men northward to the Lake Iseo and the Val Camonica, to induce the people to revolt, and a small detachment to harass the Austrians at Palazzuolo, he with the remainder turned southward down to Nouzana; then northward, suddenly pouncing on the Austrians at Brescia, who, as usual, departed at his approach. Arrived there, he learned that the sortie to Iseo had been successful; that volunteers were clustering to his standard, the Austrian steamer on the lake had been taken, and numerous arms supplied.

The following is a translation of GARIBALDI's proclamation. I send you but one, as it is a specimen of the rest:

CITIZENS OF BRESCIA: The joyful demonstration with which to-day you welcomed the "Hunters of the Alps," gave fresh proof of your patriotic enthusiasm. The sublime spectacle which your city presented as soon as the tocsin sounded proves that you are worthy of your reputation. Joining yourselves at the first call of the tocsin with the "Hunters of the Alps," you have shown that, jealous guardians of your newly-acquired independence, you are determined to defend it with your breasts, and to consecrate it with your blood. Honor to the citizens of Brescia! The enemy who hurls insults in the peaceful streets of our ranks of soldiers who menace your city, but fugitives when, in order to open out for themselves a path of retreat, leave as they pass the traces of the barbarities of their finished and accursed dominion.

Thus far I can guarantee the accuracy of my statements, and no further, for, since his triumphant entry into Brescia, I have no private, therefore no certain, information. It is asserted that on the 15th some companies of his corps had a sharp encounter with the Austrians about five miles from Brescia; that the latter numbered five times as many as the former that the Garibaldians had ninety wounded and six killed, but that finally, joined by GARIBALDI in person, they put the enemy to flight. Great regret is manifested that the "Hunters" are so badly armed. If they all possessed rifles like the Genoese carabineri, what miracles might they not effect?

"What will GARIBALDI do next?" is the question on every lip. Hitherto his march has been marked by the fact that the *Austrians have always fled before him and the Allies followed after him*; but, now that the final crash must come, what part will be assigned to the guerilla chief? Either he must join the Allies in their regular operations—perhaps be set to capture the Austrian vessels on Lake Garda—or, ascending along the Val Sabbia, he will fling himself into the Tyrol, and, calling upon the inhabitants to arise, force his way to the Venetian Alps. This course would, I suppose, furnish the German Confederation with an excuse for armed intervention. Whether NAPOLEON will consent to this remains to be seen. He will best consult his own interests by giving GARIBALDI full scope to carry out his own audacious plans.

THE BATTLE-FIELD OF MAGENTA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TURIN, Friday, June 10, 1859.

I left Turin for Magenta day before yesterday, at 5½ in the morning. Before leaving, being unable to get any exact information about the possibility of reaching the place, and having heard of arrests and other difficulties, I called upon the American Minister resident here, to learn what I could from him. When I first called, at 11 o'clock, he was not up; but on calling a second time, I found that he could give me no information, and that he took very little interest in Italy, had a good English doubtfulness of Napoleon, and thought my excursion would be attended with difficulties. I hinted that Americans knew how to overcome obstacles, and left him, wondering how long the United States would continue to send abroad as representatives so many more political demagogues.

From Turin to Vercelli the ride was uninteresting. It is true the Alps were in sight all the way, and apparently very near; but one can get familiar with the Alps, and I was seeking a new excitement. Wheat fields, meadows and vineyards were at first seen; but, after passing Santhia, their places were taken by the half-flooded rice fields. From this point to Venice, a distance of over two hundred miles the great Italian plain is more than a hundred miles wide, is extremely level, and is drained by the Po, with its numerous tributaries from both Alps and Appennines.

The rushing mountain streams render the flat country from Santhia to Novara well adapted for rice-growing, as the water can be let upon the fields, and off again with great facility. In sweeping along over this level reach of country, one is reminded of our Western grain fields. The scattered trees by the roadsides and the dikes are a little more regular, and the horizon is bounded by snow-peaks, instead of running "out to sea," as it appears in some parts of Illinois. On the way we passed one company of artillery and met two trains of wounded. As there is but one track to the road—quite an exception to all European railroads—we had to wait for the opposite train, and therefore did not reach Vercelli until one o'clock. Vercelli was the furthest point reached by the invading army, and as the bridge over the Sesia had been blown up on their retiring, it was the limit of the railway communication.

It was here that I commenced seeing the footprints of war. The train could not reach the station by nearly half a mile on account of the long lines of empty carriages which had brought down soldiers going to battle, and were waiting to be filled with soldiers returning from battle. The young, beardless Piedmontese volunteers who came down with me and were going to join the King's cavalry, looked upon the camps and moving trains far more cheerfully than I did; so while they directed their steps towards head-quarters, I took a stroll about the boulevards, passing forty pieces of artillery, with all their equipments. The company appeared to be halting for a few hours only. From the encampment I went to see the row of buttonwood trees cut down by the Austrians, and then the embankments they made on the east side of the town, and the walls of buildings and gardens pierced with gun-holes. Another row of trees on a square this side of the town had also been destroyed, and apparently for fuel, as the trees were fallen and the branches removed. Here I encountered an old man, who told me of the Austrian reign of terror in Vercelli; how they came in surprise; how everybody obeyed them rather than be shot, and how glad he was when they went back again.

In coming from the west Vercelli is the first city with any works of the genuine Lombardo-Venetian architecture. The best of its buildings, however, St. Andrea, is a cross between two styles. The dome, the campanile, and the arcades of the close story are most interesting examples of the Lombardic school. The inside seems as if imported from the West. When I entered this beautiful old building, I found the priest had given place to the soldier. Piles of pork and grain were lying about, and the commissary (not the confessor) was liquidating accounts. It may surprise many of your readers if I say that I witnessed this transformation of a Roman church without much emotion; but such is the fact. I had been accustomed to see St. Peter's used for military purposes. I had heard the "present arms" and "ground arms" and the slang of cheat so much while the Pope was moving about on his state occasions, when if Christ himself had appeared in his simple manner he would have been ignored the same as he was on earth. I confess I had seen so much church symbolry with dynasties and brute force that I looked upon the community in St. Andrea with about the same pleasure I should have looked upon the father-con-

gesser. If you train soldiers in St. Peter's, why not store the pork in St. Andrew's?

On leaving Vercelli about 3 o'clock—and that, too, without seeing the famous manuscript of St. Eusebius—I encountered a train of about a hundred carts filled with wounded. The poor fellows were protected from the sun by branches or canvas, and were made as comfortable as possible by beds of straw. As we met them, some would turn a little to see what was passing, and then drop back again upon their bed of suffering. From three to six were conveyed in each cart. I was struck with the large number of Zouaves, and felt that these brave fellows have to pay dearly for their world-wide reputation. I was glad when this train of mangled, bruised, pallid, suffering humanity had passed me. It was a scene I shall never forget. A few nights before I had heard the shouts of victory. I knew that the cannons of the Invalides had awakened the old heroes who struggle about there, and here was more of the dark side of glory on its way to the Invalides.

The bridge over the Sesia is built of brick, and is about 400 feet long. Two of its arches had been blown up, and we crossed on temporary bridges. The broken bridge was fast being rebuilt, and promised to allow the trains to run in a week. The Austrians had thrown up extensive earthworks here, and from this point to Novara they destroyed hundreds of acres of wheat.

As they encamped on the way they apparently made an effort to do as much mischief as possible. I reached Novara in the evening, and here the environs seemed like one vast camp-ground. It was a most beautiful sight. Soldiers were pitching tents, preparing rations, unpacking and feeding horses. All was system, though at first glance it seemed like utter confusion. In passing about the camp there was the same civility to be met with that one receives from the French soldier in Paris. In the little town all was life and excitement. The officers of the forty thousand troops resting here for the night were in the streets and *cafés*, receiving all kinds of sympathy from the inhabitants.

Indeed, to treat a Zouave of Palestro fame, or to promenade with him was an honor for an Italian. And here it was that I saw one of those tigers embraced by a young gentleman of most respectable appearance. In the evening, until a late hour, I listened to the stories and songs of these simple-minded Algerines.

Those I happened to be with were in the Palestro engagement, and helped win a most brilliant victory. Their descriptions were most graphic, and always modest.

There was not the slightest individual swagger or vain-boasting. It is true, they talked of sticking Austrians with a coolness quite startling, but it is their nature to be quick and sly, and I sometimes think to love the taste of blood. At any rate, they have none of our sensibilities about the sacredness of life, and from this reason they make fine soldiers. Fond of glory and fond of daring, a great leader is their idol, and hence their admiration of NAPOLEON. In their songs they do not forget St. Helena.

In the morning following, or yesterday, I left Novara alone in a carriage for the Magenta battle-field. The army had already got the start of me on the road, and for ten miles I was in the midst of troops. As I had a spare seat I had not proceeded far before I saw that I was looked upon with envy by some of the soldiers, and finally it was politely asked for by a soldier who seemed to be suffering a little from the march. I, of course, invited him in, and mention the incident only to show his delicacy in wishing to get down when he found I was not an Italian. He said he should not have presumed upon asking the favor if he had not taken me for a native, and felt that he was defending my country. Such has been the conduct of the French since entering Italy. They have taken no advantages of their position wherever I have seen them encamping—by the way, it has always been in places where no harm could occur. In fact, the discipline of the French army is surprising. With this array of two hundred thousand men, in a strange country, not a single case of brutal outrage has been heard of.

When I passed through the earthworks on the west side of the Ticino and came out on the high bank overlooking the valley, which is nearly two miles wide, the scene was very fine. On the side of the hill a company of Zouaves were scattered in all directions, preparing their coffee; further on infantry were crossing the bridge, and on either side of the river were camps of Piedmontese artillery. But five days previous the rear guard of the Austrian army had occupied the same hill, and in their flight had attempted the destruction of the magnificent granite bridge before me. Fortune did not favor them, and so I was enabled to cross the Ticino on the 9th of June without hearing the word "passport." It is true the terrors of war had gone before me, and I crossed with a *corps d'armée*. Over this valley the road is elevated twenty or thirty feet above the fields, and rises in its approach to the eastern hights. After rising more rapidly through a cut it reaches the table land of the Lombard side, on the borders of which is carried the canal Naviglio Grande. On approaching this plateau you see the railroad emerging from the bank at about half a mile to the right.

This ridge formed the protection of the Austrians on the 4th—and could not be approached except by the central road, by the railway on the right, or at some distance to the left in the direction of Buffalora. From no point could the place be commanded. Yet the strategy of NAPOLEON in getting possession of this field was of the highest order. No definite knowledge of the position or movements of the body of the Austrian army could be obtained; so the allied forces cross in three places for velocity—all within cannon sound of each other. The Emperor took the central position, because he instinctively saw it was the most dangerous. Gen. MACMAHON had crossed the day before, and the King was to have crossed the same day about a dozen miles below. So while the engineers were putting down a pontoon bridge alongside the one partially destroyed, to give more rapidity, Gen. WIMPFFEN advanced towards the heights in front. On his approach he was warmly received, and then commenced the terrible contest.

The little band of about two thousand men could not wait for reinforcements, and pushed forward through a pass which was protected in front by two field-pieces, and on each side by embankments. So rapid was the first movement that the Austrians were forced back over the canal bridge, before they had really awakened to a sense of danger. The man that attempted to fire the bridge was stopped by a bayonet, and then the deadly fire of the enemy, protected by half a dozen buildings on the other side of the bridge, compelled them to retreat—but the powder under the bridge had been wet, and they gave way only to march forward again with the bayonet. Thus this handful of Frenchmen kept vast numbers of the enemy at bay for nearly four hours. When they got too far forward the concentrated fire from the buildings would stop them, and when the hard-fighting Germans had gained the bridge in their turn they were killed outright, or started into a stampede by the charge of the bayonet again.

At length order was given to take the buildings, and the advantage soon began to turn on the side of the Allies. The Emperor had found the position of the enemy, and pushed his forces from all points. As he came up with the division Regnault, the guns of MACMAHON were heard on the enemy's right. The battle then commenced on a broad scale. The Emperor commanded in front, MACMAHON was on the north, and VICTOR EMANUEL should have been present on the south, but, although the King has shown great personal bravery, it is now proved that he cannot handle troops with expedition. The Piedmontese are rather mortified to think they had no share in Magenta, especially when the fault is theirs. From the canal bridge to the village of Magenta is nearly a mile. Mulberry orchards extend the whole distance on both sides. A large portion of the mulberry orchard was planted between the trees with vines, and the remainder with wheat. The railroad station is perhaps forty rods on the north of the road, about midway.

This vast field, so admirable for defence, was in the possession of the enemy on the morning of the 4th, and on the evening of the same day it had been crossed by the tri-color. As I passed the bridge at the canal, I observed the plastered building was thickly spotted with bullet-holes.

The fields all the way to the village were trampled down like a frequented path. The mulberry trees were frequently shattered by cannon balls, and pretty generally peppered with bullets. The vines were totally destroyed. As I wandered about over this field, I could scarcely believe it had so recently been the theatre of one of the hardest fought battles on record. Every human body had been removed and buried. The remains of horses were fast disappearing. Nothing was allowed to rest in sight but Austrian hats, and these had been stripped of their trimmings by the peasants.

There was one other work, however, which assured me that the destruction of human life at Magenta had not been over-estimated. In very many places the ground was red.

About the Station-house the battle seemed to have been hardest in the later phase. The houses in the front of the village were riddled with bullets. The vicinity of the church, a little to the right as you approach from the west, showed marks of severe struggling. The church tower had received two cannon-shots, and the body of the church two or three more. In each case the balls went very cleanly through a brick wall of eighteen inches in thickness.

The villagers were all eaten out, and had hardly recovered from their alarm, but they were all wearing the tri-color. I would fain stop to buy some for myself as a souvenir of the place, where it and you, perhaps, its greatest victory, and while there a priest made a similar purchase, remarking to me as he did it because he would not like to be taken for an Austrian. A few moments after I saw a Captain encounter this same priest, and asked him why a *confrère* of his should be a traitor to their cause. The priest said it could not be, and the Captain said, "I give you my word of honor such a one has been a traitor; he is now under arrest, and will be shot to-morrow morning."

When I left the battle-field the Zouaves I had passed in the morning had arrived, and were eagerly running over the place, evidently regretting that they had not been in the engagement which had made the place famous.

PERICLES.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

State of the new Government—Opposition to Mr. Gladstone at Oxford—The Attitude and Character of Lord Chandos—Tory Speculations—Prince Esterhazy's Mission—Austria waiting to be beaten on the Mincio.

LONDON, Friday, June 24, 1859.

The new Administration can hardly be said to have as yet got under way. Most of the nominations to office have indeed been made, but the writs for new elections were only issued on Wednesday, and some of them are not returnable until the week after next. Mr. GLADSTONE will be vehemently opposed in the University of Oxford, for which he has now sat many years. Several of the most influential of his old Conservative supporters have this time declared their intention of supporting his antagonist, not from any personal preference for Lord CHANDOS, but to mark their disapproval of Mr. GLADSTONE's strange inconsistency of conduct in supporting to the last Lord DERBY's Government, then counseling and advising with his adversaries by what means it might be overthrown; then voting against the want of confidence motion, and finally taking office with the victors as soon as it was carried. The versatile orator's letter to the Provost of Oriel College, which was intended to serve the purpose of an election address to the constituency, has not mended his case. "His acceptance of office," said Lord BROUGHAM to a friend of mine, "was, under the circumstances, an act difficult of explanation, but one which after explanation is wrapt in utter darkness." So, at all events, thinks Dr. WALL, the well-known Professor of Logic; Prof. SEWELL, the still more influential Puseyite Divine, and Mr. KER SEYMER, M. P. for Dorsetshire, who, in his last contest for the University in 1853, was Chairman of Mr. GLADSTONE's Committee. The feeling among the Heads of Houses and resident graduates at Oxford runs decidedly against him, but his friends say that if the clergy throughout the country can be induced to come up, he will still be the winner. This, however, is somewhat doubtful. In some dioceses the clergy are devotedly attached to the High Church views of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, and they would travel far and fast to save him from defeat. Their unanimity, however, will now be broken by the defection of men like Prof. SEWELL and Archdeacon DENISON, while the Evangelical Party will everywhere poll to a man for his noble opponent. Lord CHANDOS is a plain, plodding and somewhat pettifogging specimen of the modern ducal breed. At College he was only known as the *slowest* young man of rank in his class. He showed as little aptitude for sport as for science, and knew as little about Greek as about gambling or rowing. His early *penchant* was for practical experiments in agricultural chemistry, and his cotemporaries remember how they used to quiz the staid and demure Marquis of nineteen for going about with specimens of manure in his pocket. In the House of Commons, which he entered at the prescribed age of aristocratic immaturity, he did nothing to distinguish himself. But the safe and steady-going heir to a dukedom—even though it be the bankrupt dukedom of Buckingham—was not to be neglected; so Lord DERBY made him Secretary of the Treasury, during his first administration, in 1852. He was subsequently chosen by the tuft-hunting Directors of the Northwestern Railway Chairman of their Board, for which position he had no other conceivable recommendation save that of being a Marquis, in want of £2,000 a year. When he had filled the Chair for some two years or more he gave up his seat in Parliament. I asked a lady the other day why he did so, as he was returned always free of expense. She replied that he had told her himself his reason was that "it brought him in nothing, and that he could not afford to throw away his time and labor to serve the public." His father, whose follies and failures have become notorious long ago, looks with horror on the thrifty disposition of his son, and deplores, amid all his poverty, that his heir should condescend to earn an income by sitting at a Railway Board. The foolish old Duke is in all things the extremest opposite of his son. He was once the proprietor of immense estates, most of which he derived by inheritance, but which his vanity, as leader of the landed interest, was not content with, and which he went on adding to year after year by purchases made with money borrowed at fifteen, twenty and, in one instance, *forty* per cent. Some ten years ago the smash, which everybody but himself saw was inevitable, came; and the Duke of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS was proclaimed to be not merely a pauper, but the obligor of a large amount of hopelessly insolvable debt. The palatial residence where he had long lived in regal state at Stowe was the subject of a marriage settlement, and could not be sold without his son's consent. The consent was given by anticipation; but its imperturbable proprietor disdainfully rejected the idea. Stowe might be swept and garnished by the Sheriff's officers, as it was eventually, not a shred of its magnificence escaping the hammer of the auctioneer, but no intrusive foot should ever be set as owner upon its sacred threshold; and it now stands silent and desolate in the midst of its surrounding woods, a melancholy monument of hereditary wisdom. The incorrigible Duke lives in a small house in Belgravia. He leads a rather disreputable life, being frequently in scrapes of one kind or another. Some time ago he was separated from his second wife, whom he was accused of treating badly, and his last performance has been the publication of his father's confidential correspondence relating to the Court and times of GEORGE IV., which has given infinite scandal and caused great pain to many innocent relations of the personages freely spoken of in the volumes in question. Lord CHANDOS and his father rarely meet, and never save to disagree. There is only one class of topics on which they agree. They are of one mind in party politics; and Lord CHANDOS is thus the champion of Toryism on the present occasion for the votes of Oxford. The other Ministerial elections do not attract much attention, but the Derbyites retain hopes of returning to power upon the end of the year. The new Administration starts without popularity, on account of its ultra-oligarchic composition.

Mr. BRIGHT is loud in his denunciations of his own exclusion; and Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. HORSMAN and others, are likely to be in open opposition. Mr. COBDEN has not yet returned to England; but it is generally believed that he will refuse to join the Cabinet, where a seat is held vacant for him. The Irish are extremely angry at none but Englishmen being placed in office in the political government of that part of the empire. Mr. CARDWELL's appointment is an infelicitous one, and has alienated not a few wavering supporters.

Prince ESTERHAZY is the object of much attention this week in the diplomatic circles. He avows that his mission is to beg of Great Britain not to interpose her mediation for peace, until called upon by Austria. His Court consider it still possible to retrieve the fortunes of war in Italy, and desire to be allowed to try their luck or destiny in another great battle on the Mincio.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

How Napoleon III. Makes War.

Correspondence of London Times.

BRESCIA, Sunday, June 19.

The march of the allied armies is not unlike the movement of a gigantic boa-constrictor following its prey; coil after coil of its enormous body rolls forward in uninterrupted succession until it suddenly stops. The prey must be near, for it entwines all the coils as close as its massive mobility admits, as if preparing for the spring. This is, just at this moment, the attitude. The mass of the body close together, and at rest, apparently, and only the head stretched out, as if to measure the distance. It is the concentration of strength and energy before employing it. The greatest part of the army is collected within a comparatively small space, from which it can throw itself at a moment's notice in any direction where its presence might be required. A council of war is held to-day to determine this, or rather to discuss the matter, for there is only one person who decides, and that is the Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies; and sudden and unexpected are these decisions. To be sure, nobody knows where he will pass the night, nobody knows where he is going; the order comes the last moment, and every one must be off. This secrecy is so striking that there is in the army a saying, '*Il fait la guerre en conspirateur.*' And the saying is true enough; no conspirator ever kept his plans closer. Indeed, now and then, movements and counter-movements are made, people think, expressly to mislead and puzzle all calculations. Of one thing you may be certain, however, that the famous *quadrilatère* had been the object of study long before the war began; its strength is not underrated, and means are provided accordingly, adequate to the work. What these means are of course you don't expect me to tell, but you may prepare yourself for something astonishing and most unexpected. In fact, let your imagination roam through a world of conjectures, and if you have lost sight of everything feasible to your

[illegible] the meantime we have occupied Salo, on the Lake of Garda, yesterday. It was with GARIBALDI's corps, who act for the moment with the great army. Yesterday afternoon the Austriahs brought up one of the steamers they have on the lake, and began shelling the place. In consequence some guns were sent up this morning, and some more troops were sent up in that direction, to be near in case of need.

Brescia is all alive with troops, the Guards encamping all round the town, on the ramparts, and the other corps in every direction close to this centre. They come in in masses, and have well nigh exhausted whatever the place offers of resources, especially in eatables and drinkables. All restaurants, hotels, *cafés*, wine, liquor and tobacco shops are undergoing a regular seige, so that most of them are nearly, others altogether, exhausted and shut up. The municipality encourage as much as possible the people to exert themselves and supply the demand, but in many cases it is really almost impossible. It is worse than at Vercelli or at Novara.

A number of bakers' shops have been taken up exclusively for the use of the Intendance, and they are making bread as fast as they can. But you may imagine what work it is to get together some days' rations of bread for so large an army, and its camp followers are now likewise receiving rations,—all those, for instance, attached to the auxiliary trains.

To-morrow, probably all this crowd will be miles distant, and, with the exception of some volunteers of GARIBALDI, very little remaining of a military force. The volunteers are drilling fast, and it is wonderful how quick they get on; or course, they are most of them above the average of intelligence to be found among conscripts, and, what is more, they do the work with pleasure."

PASSAGE OF THE CHIESE.

The *Moniteur* contains the following:

MONTECHIARO, Wednesday, June 22—10.40 P. M.

The French army has completed to day the passage of the Chiese at Montechiaro, which the Austrians evacuated the day before yesterday.

The cavalry has made reconnoissances, skillfully conducted by Captain DE CONTRESSON, of the First Regiment of African Chasseurs. A grand guard of Uhlans was surprised. A few men were slain. Nine were taken with their horses. On their side, the Piedmontese have encountered the enemy in the direction of Peschiera. A rather brisk engagement ensued, in which two officers and a few Austrians were killed.

BATTLE OF MAGENTA—DEATH OF ESPINASSE.

A Milan paper publishes the following episode of the battle of Magenta:

"The Coadjutor of the parish of Magenta has been arrested. At daybreak on Saturday, the 4th inst., a company of Austrian troops was, at his suggestion, introduced into his house and concealed there. The Austrian immediately threw up some very strong barricades, and opened loopholes commanding the canal and the bridge, which the French were threatening to attack. The Coadjutor did more; he went across the bridge to the place occupied by NAPOLEON's troops, and gave out that a single feeble corps of Austrians defended Magenta. His story obtained credit; with the troops he had at hand, and without waiting for those that were coming up, Gen. MCMAHON commenced the attack. The two regiments then put in motion were the Sixty-fifth and Seventieth of the line, which yesterday entered Milan. We have already spoken of the horrible fire which the Austrians, protected by the canal, opened upon them; from the batteries placed upon the bank, and which enfilated the bridge, a close hail of balls was vomited, which tore through the dense ranks of the seventieth, and stretched numbers upon the earth. From the windows, where they were concealed, the Tyrolese Chasseurs sent their rifle bullet, aiming always at the gold epaulets. The combat had lasted an hour; in the repeated vigorous charges made to gain possession of the bridge, Gen. ESPINASSE, the Colonel of the regiment, and 17 officers out of 28 were killed or wounded. The Sixty-fifth succeeded to the Seventieth, and was received with the like fury. The Austrians were exulting, but the French, irritated by the fierce resistance, redoubled the energy of their attacks; their charges became more and more frequent, and they were superior to the enemy in the rapidity with which they loaded their muskets. Their sharpshooters picked off the artillerymen, who slackened the fire of their pieces. Meanwhile their attacks were repeated with fury, although a thousand men already lay upon the ground. The Sixty-fifth and Seventieth derived fresh courage from the well-known voice of the Colonel of the former regiment, a man of lofty stature, who, unwounded, in the midst of a tempest of bullets, waved his forage-cap, and ever shouted, '*En avant, mes enfans, en avant!*'

At the moment in which the Austrian battalions were making their last efforts to resist, the Zouaves appeared, advancing at charging pace. They had come across a bridge constructed in 30 minutes by the French pontoon-men. On arriving at a short distance they fired two tremendous volleys on the dense mass of the enemy. The smoke obscured the air. It was the moment chosen by the chiefs to order a charge with the bayonet. With a furious shock the Zouaves, invisible through the smoke, fell upon the Austrians, who felt the cold steel in their bodies before they saw their foes. The first rank was overthrown upon the second, which became disordered and broke. The Piedmontese trumpets were then heard sounding the charge, and truly they came in time, for the enemy was in great force and held strong positions. With their rapid and powerful attack the Piedmontese regiments overcame the last efforts of the Imperial troops, which fell into disorder and began to fly in all directions. In a few minutes the whole army had disappeared from the field. The brave General ESPINASSE fell, pierced with several bullets, at the very moment when, with voice and gesture, he was urging on his men to the attack. He fell as a hero; covered with a mantle, he was borne away expiring on the shoulders of his soldiers, who were in tears.

THE ZOUAVES IN BATTLE.

From the London Globe.

PARIS, Tuesday Evening.

The *Moniteur* publishes this morning the contents of a diary or official report, captured after the battle of Magenta, and signed at midnight on the 3d of June by Major H. DE REDERN of the staff. This document completely upsets all the dispatches of GYULAI, and all the Austrian accounts hitherto put forth. It substantiates the enormous amount of troops brought into action and routed; enumerating every one of the twenty-two brigades, and the points at which they were discomfited in succession, at Palestro more particularly. The staff officer made his entries without the remotest idea of their publicity, but his log-book is a poser to all attempt at mystification.

One fact results not only from this war ledger, but from the conversation of all the officers now prisoners on parole in France, that the alarm and terror at the bayonet charge of the Zouaves is a perfect panic, and pervades the whole Austrian army. GARIBALDI's name alone strikes a mysterious horror among the ranks, but the curved steel glittering on the musket-muzzle of these turbaned bayoneteers sends a shudder into the very soul of the Croats. Ignorance and stupidity (sedulously cultivated by a government) may make good subjects and passive tools, but mere animal strength must yield before intelligent impetus and animated virility. A regiment of Zouaves is a product which no effort of Austria could ever exhibit of native growth, the material and invigorating principle being utterly wanting in her population.

A Zouave is the race-horse among military bipeds; trained to every gymnastic and athletic feat, muscular in every limb, well rid of all superfluous flesh, and this human engine, so organized, is fired with a daring and indomitable spirit. At the Alma, the heights and crags deemed inaccessible, were climbed to the astonishment of both armies. The Malakoff tower was carried by the First Regiment of Zouaves, whose standard was the first planted on the stormed stronghold, Sept. 8, 1855. The Colonel of this regiment was then, and is now, the celebrated BOURBAKI, whose name, familiar among our Crimean officers, is sure to turn up on the next great battle. BOURBAKI's men, with their irresistible rush, rescued our army at Inkermann. It was the Third Zouave Regiment that carried Palestro.

Having mentioned BOURBAKI, it is right to add that, as his name indicates, he is not quite a Frenchman, but a Greek by his father, superadding thus the wild Suliote or Albanian energy on the Gallic stock. His African exploits are less known out of that province, but evidence of his fame in Algeria is abundant in the popular songs of the barracks. I give a short specimen, referring to the new native African troops he has drilled:

Gentil Turco!	Smart Algerine!
Quand autour de ta boule	While round thy noddle
Comme un serpent s'enroule	Coiled up is seen,
Ce calico	Snake like in medal,
Qui te sert de shako,	That cot'on thou'st got on,
Ie chic exquis, (chic (sic))	Spirit and dash
Que tu as acquis,	Where did ye get?
A qui	From pe mastinet
Le dois tu, a Qui?	But a bold Sabretash.
a Bourbaki!	Alone that knack he
	Hath our Bourbaki!

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF PALESTRO—AUSTRIAN CONTRADICTIONS.

The following appears in the *Moniteur*:

"In the precipitation with which the head-quarters of the Austrian army were removed from Abbiate Grasso, after the battle of Magenta, several important papers were forgotten. Among them is a report or journal, dated the 3d of June, at midnight, and signed 'H. DE REDERN,' Major of the Staff, and containing precise details concerning the combats of Palestro. It is curious to compare a recital of M. DE REDERN with that given by the Austrian journals. After having spoken of the strength and situation of the Austrian army, which had twenty-one brigades between the Ticino and the Sesia, the report continues as follows:

"'In the afternoon of the 30th of May, a Piedmontese division warmly attacked the Austrian advanced posts between Vercelli and Palestro. The battalion of Grenadiers of the Regiment of Leopold (Brigade Weigl, of the Seventh Corps) held Palestro for some time, but retired before superior forces. A column of two companies sent in support with two pieces of artillery was repulsed, and lost its guns. Another battalion was brought up, but it could not support the fire. The Division Lilia, of the Seventh Corps, composed of the Brigades Weigl and Dorndorf, then took up a position at Robbio. On receiving this news the headquarters were removed in the night of the 30th to Mortara. The Division Jellachich, of the Second Corps, (Brigades Szabo and Kudelka,) was marched from Cernago towards Robbio to support the Division Lilia, while the Division Herdy, of the same corps, went in the night to Mortara, where it arrived at 5 o'clock in the morning of the 31st. On the 31st Gen. ZOBEL was ordered to retake Palestro with the two brigades of his corps (the seventh) and those of the second corps. The brigade Dorndorf was directed to attack it in front; the brigade Weigl to proceed on the right of the Austrian line and attack the left of the enemy; the brigade Szabo, leaving Rosasco, was to turn the enemy by its own right; and the brigade Kudelka was to form the reserve. The combat commenced about 9 o'clock. In spite of the bravery of the column Weigl, it could not debouch, because the road, being narrow, would only allow two pieces of artillery to be brought into play, while the enemy had opened a successful fire with two howitzers. The General received a musket ball through his arm, but, notwithstanding the wound, remained for four hours after on the field of battle. The brigade Dorndorf advanced as far as the village, in spite of the heavy fire of the ene-

[illegible] Lieutenant-General Von Anthoine displayed [illegible] energy. The Piedmontese [illegible] tailleurs de Zouaves [illegible] tailleurs de Chasseurs [illegible] The battalions of [illegible] the exception of one gun. [illegible] gade Dorndorf, the general brought up that of Kudelka, which, as above-mentioned, was kept in reserve. KUDELKA reached the village, but was in his turn repulsed by superior forces. The combat had now lasted four hours, and the losses were very great, particularly in officers, when the first news reached headquarters at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.'

Nothing can be more clear than this statement. On the 30th Palestro was taken by the Piedmontese, who repulsed a battalion of the Regiment Leopold, (Seventh Corps,) then two companies, with two pieces of artillery, which they took, and next a third battalion sent against them. On the 31st the divisions Jellachich and Lilia attacked Palestro, and their brigades were successively repulsed, and the Third Regiment of Zouaves took five pieces of artillery from the brigade Szabo. The Austrians effected their retreat at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, after having suffered a loss of 1,250 men. Let us now see how the Austrian journals report the affair. The *Austrian Gazette* says:

"'The Piedmontese attacked Palestro, but were repulsed.' The *Augsburg Gazette* says: 'To drive out the Piedmontese who had possession of Palestro on the 30th, by surprise, during a violent storm, Gen. Baron ZOBEL resolved to attack the villages on two sides at the same time. The brigade of Gen. WEIGL, who was slightly wounded in the affair, had been recalled from Robbio, and made itself master of the groups of houses on the southwest of the village. It would certainly have made further progress if the brigade Szabo, sent for from Rosasco, had not met at Rivoltella a French brigade which opposed a vigorous resistance. The impetuosity of the Zouaves could not, however, stand against the energetic resolution of the Austrian Chasseurs of the Seventh Battalion, who overcame every obstacle. On this occasion, as in every other, the Austrians had to contend against superior numbers. Their loss, without counting Gen. WEIGL, who was slightly wounded, was eight officers and 500 men wounded, and 300 men killed.'

On comparing the above reports, it will be seen—first, that the *Austrian Gazette* affirms quite the contrary of what really took place, and, secondly, that the *Augsburg Gazette* diminishes by one-half the Austrian forces beaten at Palestro, and reduces their loss from 1,250 to 606."

FRENCH NAVAL ARTILLERY FOR THE LAGO DI GARDA.

A letter from Alessandria of the 16th says:

"The passage of French cavalry through this place has ceased, and now comes the turn of heavy artillery and all the imposing material composing a complete siege park. I have also seen here several officers of the French Navy, which rather surprised me, as this place is more than 50 leagues from the sea. I went to the railway station to get some explanation relative to the appearance of those officers so far inland, and I there saw an immense quantity of naval articles, and among the rest six large wagons carrying gunboats taken to pieces, so as to be easy of conveyance. The passage of those boats through this place, accompanied by a number of sailors, has been going on for two or three days. These boats, when they left France, were intended to operate on the Po, and perhaps to act against Piacenza, but the battle of Magenta caused their destination to be changed. They are now being sent to the Lake of Garda, where they will lend a powerful aid to the army in the seige of Peschiera, as it is against that place, report says, that the Allies will first direct their forces."

SARDINIAN FLEET IN THE ADRIATIC.

The *Nord* says that a Sardinian fleet, composed of four frigates, will take part in the maritime operations against Austria. These operations will be of three kinds in the Adriatic—blockade, attack, and disembarkation. The Sardinian fleet are destrous of sharing in the operations of attack.

The *Independente*, of Turin, announces that a portion of the Sardinian fleet, composed of six war steamers, including the frigates *Carlo Alberto* and *Vittorio Emmanuele*, is to set sail immediately on active service.

MARCH FROM BRESCIA UPON THE LAGO DI GARDA AND THE MINCIO.

A letter from Brescia of the 18th, in the *Pays*, says:

"I arrived here yesterday, having learned that the Emperor was to make his entry this day. His Majesty marches regularly with the army, sometimes in the centre, and sometimes with the advance-guard, as circumstances seem to require. He is several hours a day on horseback, in the midst of the dust, and under a burning sun. He evidently desires to take his full share in the fatigues of a soldier's life, and the example which he thus gives has a most salutary effect on the army. For the last week, it has rained hard every night, after a tremendous heat during the day. The soldiers are most ingenious in their inventions for keeping off the rays of the sun. Some fabricate immense shades, by means of a handkerchief stretched on bent pieces of wood fixed in their knapsacks; others adjust branches of trees for the same practice. Nothing is more curious than to behold these ambulating shrubberies—they remind one of the moving wood spoken of by *Macbeth*. This town was illuminated last night, King VICTOR EMANUEL having arrived in advance of the Emperor. The latter quitted his headquarters at Travigliato early this morning, and arrived here about 9; the whole place was dressed out, and the reception given to His Majesty was most enthusiastic. The cry of '*Evviva il nostro liberatore!*' was universal. His Majesty occupies the Palace Fanarolli, and has not left that residence since his arrival this morning; a grand council, it is said, being held. I think we are on the point of great events. During the last few days the marches have been longer and more rapid. The various corps are now drawn closer together, and that of Marshal CANROBERT advances on a line with that of Marshal DE MCMAHON. The Sardinian army has likewise effected its junction with the French. It is said that two days' rest are to be given here to the troops, and that then they are to go forward in the direction of Peschiera. As the Mincio must be crossed, one of the bridges of boats which had been cast over the Adda, at Cassano, has been taken up and transported here. In addition, gun-boats brought by land are to be conveyed to the Lake of Garda. Admiral DUPOUY, commander of the *Reine Hortense*, passed through this place yesterday *en poste* to organize the service of these vessels, which are to arrive here without delay. All these things lead to the belief that a grand engagement is near at hand.

The Lake of Garda, here spoken of, is the largest of the Italian lakes, being 37 miles in length by 7½ in breadth. It is surrounded on all sides by mountains; on the west by a prolongation of the Tonal chain, ending in the heights of Lonato and Castiglione, where NAPOLEON gained his celebrated victory in 1796, by suddenly raising the siege of Mantua, and, by a series of rapid and victorious manœuvres, preventing the junction of the *corps d'armées* of QUASDANOVICH and WURMSER, which he attacked and routed one after the other. On the east it is separated from the river Adige by Monte Baldo, on which are the heights of La Corona and Rivoli, famous for NAPOLEON's victory over ALVINZY's corps of Austrians in January, 1797. The Mincio leaves the Lake of Garda at Peschiera, situated on an island formed by the river at its exit. Peschiera is an important fortification, the works of which, since the events of 1848, when it fell into the hands of CHARLES ALBERT's army, have been greatly strengthened. On the right or west bank of the Mincio the works have been extended to some distance, so as to form an entrenched camp large enough to contain a strong division. Besides the additional strength imparted to the town of Peschiera by this camp, it is of importance, because it threatens the flank of an army attempting the passage of the Mincio, at Gioto or Valeggio. The flotilla of the Lake of Garda, for which Peschiera serves as a harbor, is available for making sudden descents on the shores of the lake, and might cause annoyance to the advance of an army from the West as the Franco-Piedmontese now are, by threatening an attack in its rear. Sluices also have been established at Peschiera for the purpose of raising the level of the waters of the lake at pleasure, and of destroying by the flushes, which would be felt as low as Mantua, the bridges of boats or frameworks of temporary bridges that the enemy might throw across the Mincio between these two towns. From Peschiera the Mincio runs to the southeast by Monzambano, where the French effected a passage in 1800, Borghetto, passage of the French in 1796—Pozzolo, where the French were victorious in 1800, and Gioto, at the meeting of the roads from Brescia and Cremona. Lower down it forms two lakes—one above, the other below Mantua—and joins the Po at Governolo.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES, TROUBLES AND MOVEMENTS.

London Times Correspondence.

In a letter addressed to an acquaintance of mine, an inhabitant of Vicenza states that above 1,000 wounded men are now lying in the hospitals of that city, and it must be concluded that he has paid them a visit, as he remarks that the officers are privately in officers, when the first news reached headquarters at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.'

This morning information was given me that the whole country up to Gratz, in Styria, and Brixen, in the Tyrol, is full of hospitals and infirmaries, to which the wounded and sick will be gradually removed. It was not till yesterday that we learned what became of the First and Second *Corps d'Armée* after their retreat from Magenta during the night of the 4th inst. They reached Milan in the evening of the 5th, and marched, "without taking any refreshment there," by way of Melegnano, to Lodi. A Mantua correspondent states that some of the regiments quitted Magenta in groups of from 20 to 100 men, and were unable to find their several battalions and corps for two or three days. On the 6th more than 9,000 men, who had been completely dispersed, arrived at Milan and quitted the city with the garrison. On the 14th the "General-Commando" of the army was at Villafranca, a town midway between Mantua and Verona. The head-quarters of the second army were at Castiglione, on the left bank of the Mincio. From Verona we learn that the troops are exceedingly impatient to have another trial of strength with the Allies, but that some days are likely to elapse before a battle is fought. General Baron RUSSEGGER received three wounds at Magenta, and a Zouave, who sent a bullet into his thigh, called out, "*C'est pour vous, mon Général,*" just before he took aim at him. Prince NAPOLEON is advancing towards the Po, and it is to be feared that the Austrians will give the Allies time to concentrate their forces before they proceed to attack them. The slowness of the Austrians would be ludicrous if its consequences were not so frightful.

The last official news from the seat of war is, that French troops are marching by way of Morbegno and Sondrio to meet the Austrian forces, which, having crossed the Stelvio, are advancing on Bormio, in the Valtelline. Yesterday the Emperor inspected the 7th and 8th *corps d'armée*.

The night before last the Vienna populace displayed a strong inclination to "lynch" a vagabond who was being conducted to prison by two policemen. The man, who was supposed to be a French spy, would probably have lost his life if troops had not opportunely come to the rescue. The disturbance at Venice on the 13th inst. might have been very serious

[illegible] AUSTRIAN REACTIONS IN LOMBARDY.

A letter from Brescia, in the *Siècle*, relates a fresh exploit of Gen. D'URBAN, as he passed through Calcio some short time back:

Being desirous of continuing the traditions of his predecessors, he immediately on his arrival summoned to his presence the heads of the municipality. When they arrived, he ordered them in a peremptory manner to deliver to his army, within the delay of seven minutes, 100 oxen, 100 sacks of oats, 100 casks of wine, and 12,000 sweetmeats. The delegates remonstrated, saying that the village was poor and that the time allowed was too short. The only answer made by the General was to draw out his watch, and pointing at the hour, to say, "The delay I allow will commence, gentlemen." The delegates looked at each other in alarm, and after a minute's consultation proposed a sum of 14,000 swanzigs in lieu of the other objects demanded. The General made no answer until the seven minutes had expired, when he said that he would make no compromise, and arrested the delegates as hostages. On the following day, during the hasty retreat of the Austrians, the three prisoners effected their escape and returned to Calcio. These gentlemen, who are M. RIVOS, advocate, and MM. RUSSELLI and BONARDI, landed proprietors, have been presented to the Emperor at the Villa Odorredi.

MARCH OF PRINCE NAPOLEON UPON LOMBARDO-VENETIA.

London Times Correspondence.

TURIN, Tuesday, June 21.

The fifth corps of the French army, under the command of Prince NAPOLEON, is advancing from Tuscany, and was the day before yesterday at Massa on its fourth day's march from Florence. The Tuscan division, led by General ULLOA under the Prince's orders, has lately been mustering at Pistoia, and will then cross the Apennines by the Abetone pass, and descend into the Lombard plain at Modena. The Tuscan vanguard crossed several days ago, and has actually reached the town of Modena, which is deserted alike by Austrian and Ducal troops. The Duchy is governed now by FARINI, the historian, in the name of VICTOR EMANUEL. A particular friend of mine, an artist, who has entered the Tuscan army as a private soldier, writes me from Massa on the 19th a letter, an extract of which I give below.

Massa is the capital of a Duchy arising out of the feudal chaos of mediæval Italy, and for a long lapse of ages acknowledging the sway of the Genoese house of Cibo. The last of this race—a female, MARIA BEATRICE—brought her little estate as a dowry to the Austrian Archduke, who then—towards the close of the last century—governed Milan. His son, FRANCIS IV., of Modena, had the good fortune to obtain by inheritance the estates of the Houses of Este and Cibo. He was the Prince who, from 1814 to the day of his death, was for himself the appellation of the "Little Tiberius of Italy." His son, FRANCIS V., began with a somewhat milder rule, but ruined his little State in his great anxiety to turn it into a great fortress. All his troops and strongholds availed him but little, however. He was driven away with his myrmidons by the unarmed population of Massa and Carrara, who were supposed to be strongly attached to his dynasty, and who were even held in the estimation of brigands by their fellow-subjects across the Apennines at Modena and Reggio. After the example of this little Duchy, the towns of Fosdinovo, Aulla and Fivizzano, fell away from the Duke, his hirelings everywhere deserting their post, or even countenancing the people's revolt. With the help of the Austrians he held his ground for some time at Modena, then at Brescello. He

...have established the supremacy of the Roman Curia and maintained public order. The Roman Catholic religion is the established religion of the State, and to Roman Catholics only are the offices of power and honor open. Not the slightest trouble has been caused for this cause, so far limited as to prohibit, on a silver piece of 20 baiocchi, or a shilling, a Te Deum more expensive than 5 shillings. Although many have doubtless entertained the natural impression of their being Liberals. From what I have seen, Antonelli does not appear to have any objection to returning from power. On being asked the question by a friend if there was any truth in the report that he had stated that some difference had arisen between himself and the Pope in the last week, but which was quickly resolved, and there was no question of his resigning. However satisfied the Pope may be with the present state of affairs, the people certainly are not. The great state of discontent daily forces the most serious acts of violence.

Intelligence daily from the provinces speaks of the great exhaustion which prevail there, and of the spirit almost irrepressible, which exists for a general rise and union with Tuscany. France, however, it is asserted, by means of letters, uses every effort to maintain the tranquility, and urges patience till the termination of the war. In the Romagna there were great disorders on the occasion of the Feast of St. Peter. In Bologna, Rimini was Forli, Italian and French flags were being eaten the theatres even in Perugia. ...with...

Agents of Austria. It was impossible to keep down the expression of public joy.

SATURDAY, June 18.

The fete of the Ambassadors by the Austrian troops of Bologna and of Ancona on Saturday last is of great importance. But the elegant medals of gold which were then given by the Austrians, as it is to celebrate a victory, after the battle of Magenta, paraded the town through Bologna. The people, on hearing it, retired immediately, and the public places in that neighborhood were closed. The Pontifical authorities, who well know the spirit of the people, ought to have commanded the Austrian General to observe greater precaution at least, the more so as there were Roman troops, too, in garrison; but the Delegate, Cardinal Milesi, of all times incapable, is more especially so in times of danger. The General, irritated by this public act of contempt, ordered that on the 9th there should be a general rejoicing, in consequence of the evacuation of Cesena by the Romans. The Bolognese Barricades assumed the appearance of a general mourning, suddenly shut up their shops, not even excepting the cafés, with the exception of the one which was frequented by the Austrian officers. There was no disturbance created by the people, but as they passed the Austrians in the streets they gave unmistakeable signs of their hatred for them. On the following day the officers made a representation to their commanding officer that they were displeased with their position and begged to be removed to some other locality. The General expressed his sympathy with them, and said that he had three thirty written to Vienna, urging their recall. Neither of receiving any answer; adding that he would write it again. Exception to be determined on calling the people to order, but no one would post the bills. On Friday, the 10th, the people were assembled in the...ening to...serious acts of violence. ...sive measures were taken, either by the Austrian or the Pontifical authorities; but during the night of the 10th and 11th preparations were made by the Austrian Commander for leaving, the troops amounting to about 4,000 men. As similar preparations were made in Ancona on the same day, the inference is that simultaneous orders had been received by the two garrisons. As soon as the fact of the evacuation was known in Bologna the people gave way to exultation, and assembled in the Piazza Grande, where the Delegate resides. The Marchese Pepoli, Marchese Tanara, and Conte Malvezzi, members of the most distinguished families of the city, presented themselves to the Cardinal, and suggested that, in order to insure the obedience of the people to the Papal Government, concessions were necessary. The Cardinal refused, and, fearing a rise, followed the Austrians to Ferrara, whence he sent to Bologna a protest against the Provisional Government which had been formed in his departure. At the head of it were the three noblemen above mentioned, and Giacomo, a young man not known in Bolognese society. The last facts were known by telegraph on the Saturday, and great apprehension was felt at the Vatican, where the impression was that the whole of the Romagna had risen. Gen. Gorzo immediately ordered to open...by Bologna with French troops, but Antonelli refused the...offering his unwillingness to violate the neutrality. For fifteen days or more, foreseeing the events which were threatening, Gorzo had offered a similar assistance, which was invariably refused, and the idea is that Antonelli has placed his hopes on a revolution and a reaction. After the "functions," however, in the Sistine Chapel, at Whitesunday, the Pope called Cardinals Antonelli, Della Genga, Sacconi and de Pietro to a Council, and it appears to be positive fact, as one result, a note was sent on the 12th or 14th to France demanding French intervention, which we shall probably see, as soon as the evacuation of Ancona is completed. At Rimini the Austrians will abandon the Romagna, and, perhaps, march to Comacchio or Ferrara. At Ancona they have left munitions of war, cannon, and provisions, inflicting no damage on the city, which had been kept in a constant state of agitation for the last two months. A corps of artillery left Rome for Ancona on the 18th, and an order was given to two companies of the line to leave Macerata and garrison it. Here, in Rome, as the French have observed, the Roman police have acted recently almost as the protectors of the *canaille* of the city, who might be useful in a reaction or a row; so much so, indeed, as to awaken some fears for the public safety. For this reason the French have employed a large force of gendarmerie, and have patrolled the streets night and day with considerable force. Papal troops have left, and continue to leave, Rome for Perugia and other districts on this side of Ancona. There is great fear that the insurrection will extend to every part which has been evacuated by the Austrians. Cardinal Antonelli spreads the report that it is under his influence that the Austrians have left the Papal States.

MARSEILLES, Friday.

Advices have been received from Rome to the 21st inst. On Sunday the crowd assembled before the French garrison, and were about to display the tricolor flag, and to proclaim the dictatorship of Victor Emanuel, but Gen. Gorzo prevented it. Strong patrols traversed the town yesterday. The Pope has notified his protest against the dismemberment of his States to the Powers represented at the Paris Conference. At Gaeta yesterday the Pope addressed the Consistory on the separation of Romagna from the States of the Church. His Holiness communicated to the Cardinals a letter of the Emperor Napoleon, guaranteeing the independence of the Papal States.

NAPLES.

...

TUSCANY AND NORTHERN ITALY.

The *Monitore Toscano* publishes a ministerial circular ordering the prefects to respect free manifestations, and the popular wish for annexation with Piedmont. The circular denies the possibility of a return of the former dynasty, and declares that divisions of territory would enfeeble Italy. Victor Emanuel is the symbol of union and of liberty.

The Governor of Milan has issued a decree that all deeds and other legal documents are henceforth to begin, "Under the reign of H. M. Victor Emanuel I, King of Sardinia, Prince of Piedmont, &c., &c." By another decree, all letters of exchange falling due within the 3d and 14th June are to have ten days' grace.

The Paris correspondent of the *London News* writes June 24:

A telegram from London states that it has been "decided" that Tuscany shall not be annexed to Piedmont. All questions of territorial settlement being reserved for discussion when peace shall be made, the absurdity of this statement, which assumes a partial decision of a question wholly reserved for future consideration, has probably given rise to the following paragraph in this evening's *Pays*:

Some journals appear to us to attach undue importance to the different shades of opinion in Tuscany touching the future destiny of that country. That there should be in Florence sympathies in favor of annexation to the kingdom of Sardinia, and also a feeling for a separate and independent existence, shows only that there is a question to be solved by the Italians themselves when the proper time shall come. France has nothing to do with it. France never had any intention to busy herself about any new distribution of the Italian States. We have resisted Austrian aggression with the sole view of freeing Italy from foreign pressure, and from the consequences of that pressure, which are no less hurtful to Europe than to Italy herself. We are in Italy to put an end, by the establishment of order founded upon national and independent bases, to those political agitations and commotions which, under the name of the Italian question, have caused uneasiness and anxiety in Europe for the last half century. We have no other thought. It is quite natural that the Italians should already give expression to their affections and tendencies; these are their own affairs; the work which we have undertaken is paramount, and quite unconnected with these isolated facts."

Doubts are thrown upon the accuracy of the speech attributed to the King of Sardinia, in answer to a deputation from Bologna. You will remember that, when I gave this speech from the *Patrie*, I noticed a professional locution of that journal which argued a doubt. It now appears that the King has actually appointed two Provisional Administrators of Bologna, the Marquis ... and ... Esq., and that he does not intend to abandon the Romish possessions as ... of Turin, two of the ... who ... in Turin will be buried in a special ..., and honored with a noble monument.

The *Moniteur*, of June 19, gives an enumeration of all the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Army of Italy put *hors de combat* at Magenta and Malegnano. The figures are as follows:

At Magenta.

Of the Imperial Guard.

Killed—9 officers, 135 men.
Wounded—36 officers, 707 men.
Missing—140 men.

Of the 2d Corps d'Armée.

Killed—25 officers, 215 men.
Wounded—78 officers, 1,099 men.
Missing—304 men.

Of the 3d Corps d'Armée.

Killed—12 officers, 140 men.
Wounded—46 officers, 873 men.
Missing—150 men.

Of the 4th Corps d'Armée.

Killed—7 officers, 82 men.
Wounded—36 officers, 373 men.
Missing—40 men.

TOTAL AT MAGENTA.

Killed—53 officers, 312 men.
Wounded—194 officers, 2,951 men.
Missing—735 men.

At Malegnano.

There were killed—18 officers, 141 men.
Wounded—36 officers, 469 men.
Missing—94 men.

A subscription has been opened at Paris for the families of the soldiers and sailors wounded or slain in Italy.

The English Court and the War—A Word with King Leopold and the Coburg Family in Influence.

From the London Times, June 23.

When the hawk is in the air the barndoor fowl will flutter and scream. But an alarm may be well-founded, yet carried beyond the limits of reason. The Assurance offices most emphatically warn people not to move their furniture in a hurry. A third party will take some time to burn through. There are ferry wallets in pantiles as well as in house-towns, and ill-satisfied house-holders sometimes throw their tables and chairs, and themselves, too, out of window before there is any need, or incur a certain flood of water to escape the mere chances of a scorching; men can do themselves the same foolish damage. The smaller States of Europe are quite alert to keep up their defences in a good serviceable condition. Of course, there is no discussion as to any empty appeal. A hundred contingencies, not at all unaccountable even to the belligerents now in the field, may bring the torrent of war over other ground. For example, we now *fear we should hear with great dismay of anything happening to Napoleon III. of a sort to transfer to new hands the Government of France and the conduct of the war. It is the duty of every State that cares for its independence to protect itself to the best of its ability. But that is a very different thing from joining the war by anticipation, proclaiming partisanship, flying upon with the characters they repudiate, and creating difficulties in the way of a better course.* A few towns in Germany, which, in the event of war coming their way, would simply be trodden under foot and smothered by armies, are loud in their abuse of France. They defy her, and challenge her pluck there to violate that Fatherland which in the map of history is one huge haize-field. Dearest England, which has so often and so fruitlessly assisted the Continent with money and wives, could it better *with her example and advice? Cannot she teach it* to maintain her own insular neutrality?

King Leopold is on a visit to our Court, and it is likely enough that this experienced sovereign should contrast with anxious feelings the vicinity of a Napoleon with the protection of a father in-law. Belgium is not the country that can contemplate without misgivings a sanguinary war between France and a German State. It is with Austria that she is now connected by family ties. But a Napoleon is not the worst thing Belgium has to fear. In 1848, when France rejected the Orleans dynasty, Belgium was all alarm. Louis Napoleon was residing quietly in St. James', and doing duty as a special constable. Lamartine, Cavaignac, almost every Frenchman of known courage and ability, had a better chance of a French throne than a Bonaparte. The spirit of the French nation was then the bugbear. It was France, all soul, all nerve, all emotion, all fire, with no field for her ambition, and scarce room for her people. King Leopold thought of Antwerp, and wished it were safe. He listened to hear it cried in the streets of Paris that the Rhine was the natural boundary of France, and suspected a pale and good man prevents us from specifying the effect it would have had on his movements. So it is not in the name of Napoleon, or in a war between a Napoleon and Austria, that consists the danger. For Belgium, it is better that her powerful and excitable neighbor should be in the grasp of one man capable of taking a comprehensive view of his interests and those of France. It might be the interest of any ambitious General, or any Ministry, to recommend an invasion on any or no reason. He might care little for the question of right, and his stake might be only that of the ordinary adventurer, who gains by success and loses nothing by defeat. What if an army were destroyed? He would survive to repeat his pernicious counsels, with the turn of fortune now in his favor. On the contrary, it is of the greatest importance to Napoleon III. to stand well with Europe, and not to have a serious mischance. His apologies may not be always quite satisfactory, but they are apologies and tributes to the paramount claims of public morality. He knows and feels better than any man in France the consequences of betraying that reckless acquisitiveness which marked the career of his uncle. He feels the difference between a fixed and an advancing frontier.

Central Europe has shown that it is not necessarily concerned in a war arising out of the conflicting interests of great Powers in the smaller Mediterranean States. England, France and Russia have all a deep interest, for instance, in one, in the dispersal of Turkey, and the detached kingdom of Greece. Austria and France have a like interest in Italy. The nature of these interests it is needless to scrutinize. The fact of an interest which has led to frequent interference, occupation, and invasion is enough for the purpose. The three first-mentioned Powers waged a costly war, and finally settled the affairs of Turkey without embroiling Germany, even though Austria was substantially interested in the result. She could then afford to be neutral, and, of course, all Germany, though not without some reason for keeping Russia within bounds, was also neutral. The present case is merely a repetition of the former on a somewhat smaller scale between only two great Powers and with still less pretension to a European quarrel. The only interest of Europe in Italian affairs is to leave Italy to itself, and keep Italy to itself. We believe it also to be the interest of the neighboring States to leave her alone, for she can only occupy their attention and their armies without contributing any equivalent support. Were France, at the loss of 50,000 men, to find herself occupying Italy with a hundred thousand, she would not be in a better condition for molesting the rest of Europe. Nor would the results be more dangerous to the peace of Europe if Austria were to be triumphant. What, then, has Germany to fear? What has Belgium? The best thing they can do is to remain neutral so long as the war is localized in Italy, and in the meantime to take a lesson from the lamentable breakdown of the boasted military system of Austria. The giant has collapsed at the bullet of a French rifle. Discipline, physical strength, the commissariat, the strategy, the transport—everything has failed in the hour of trial, excepting only the courage of the men, who have been marched up, famished, sleepless, and sun-stricken to be shot down without a chance of even selling their lives dear. It now turns out to be an immense army, or rather an immense crowd of raw lads, without training, without skill, without stamina. Such is the stuff of these huge German armaments, that make so great a show on paper, but vanish at the first crossing of bayonets or the first sound of the cannon. This is to play at armies. Let all the Powers of Europe, great and small, see that they have real armies, of real soldiers, who can endure a march as well as fight; and let them see that the rest of their system is adapted for the field as well as the parade, and then they need not be much concerned for the fate of an Italian campaign. As to ourselves, if we have not an army as well as a navy, it will be our own fault if we have not one equal to all that can be brought against us. For the general interests of the human race it were to be wished that Austria and France found better use for their men and money; but they are not rendering themselves more dangerous to the rest of Europe by destroying one another on the other side of the Alps.

The Revelation in Italy.

From the London Times, June 24.

The course of the war in Italy is introducing us to scenes of strange interest and traditions of extraordinary character. The able correspondent to whose communications we are indebted for a genuine history of this eventful expedition has now addressed us from those secluded districts of Northern Italy, where small communities have been nestling for ages on the spurs or in the valleys of the great Alpine chain. There, if anywhere, a true Italian spirit was to be looked for, and there it has been found. The incredible successes of Garibaldi and his band against strong divisions of disciplined troops are now explained. That active and daring partisan commands no motley troop of adventurers or outcasts. The "Chasseurs of the Alps" represent the volunteers of Italy—"rifle corps" fighting for their freedom. When we learn that a single town, of some 40,000 inhabitants, gave 3,000 willing and eager soldiers to Garibaldi's corps, we are no longer at a loss to comprehend that leader's victories. The truth is that he has been thrown into the very country best prepared for his reception and best calculated to provide him with what he needed. Whoever conceived the scheme, it was wisely planned. It has turned the patriotism of Italians to the best account, encouraged the spirit of nationality, inflicted constant annoyance on the Austrians, and furnished the main army of the Allies with omens and examples of triumph.

The plains of Lombardy, bounded on the south by the waters of the Po, are confined towards the north by the tremendous barrier of the Alps. At the foot of these mountains, in positions divided between hill and plain, lie many towns, more or less considerable, but all of great antiquity and of nearly uniform character. The population of the district, as was naturally to be anticipated under such conditions, is animated by strong national sentiments; and, even if the patriotism of the plains had been lukewarm, the spirit of freedom would have found an asylum here as it did in the Asturias, when Spain was occupied by the Moors. There are four chief classes among the people—the peasantry, who cultivate the corn-lands or the mulberry-fields; the townsmen, who carry on trade or manufacture; the nobility, and the priests. Of these, the latter only can be considered as actively inimical to the Allies. The nobles probably look with some distrust upon a popular movement, but they were never attached to Austria or treated with any decrease by that Power. The priests, however, are of another as they dare to be. Not only do they sympathize with Austria, the constant enemy of civil and religious liberty, but they have been long attached by the policy of Metternich, and the thin given to the will, therefore, to work strongly against the Allies, but they have not the power. The peasantry, for one, are either too timid or too patriotic to yield to their influence, and the townspeople, the dominant class, carry all before them. It was among these sympathizing and inflammable communities that Garibaldi was thrown, and the result is not astonishing. At the first rumor of his approach every town rose in succession; the Austrians, fully comprehending their position, quickly withdrew, and in an instant the place was protected against their return by barricades and volunteers. Garibaldi had but to advance and occupy. With a consummate appreciation of his duty this intrepid chieftain pushed his enterprises to the very verge of temerity. Knowing that his audacity, under such circumstances, was his true policy, he declined no odds, however desperate, and soon found that the followers whom he lost by his daring were replaced by volunteers attracted by his renown. Altogether, what with the universal sympathy of the population, the natural advantages of the country, and the prestige now acquired by five weeks of victory, it is probable that Garibaldi commands as effective a division of troops as any in the Italian armies.

But there is another and a still more singular feature of the affair. We are told that these successive uprisings of civic communities have been accomplished with remarkable order; that the revolution which has transferred a whole district from the authority of a regular Government to the hands of an excited population has been completed without the least disturbance; and that the organization of society works as subtly and as smoothly in Northern Lombardy as it did twelve months ago under an established rule. We ask for an explanation of this phenomenon, and we are referred—to the ancient Romans! The spirit which now supports and directs the Italians of the North is the very spirit bequeathed by old Rome, and preserved in all its vitality to this day. In all their provinces the Romans founded municipalities; that is to say, they established in great towns complete and independent administrations after republican models; and so absolutely were such Governments adapted to the nature of things that the vicissitudes of fifty generations have not ...

...suffered to destroy them. It was the old spirit of municipal liberty which rendered the South of France successful in the Thirteenth Century and revolutionary in the Eighteenth, which made Toulouse a centre of civilization when Paris was still barbarous, and which animates the great communities of Piedmont, Republicanism with the name of Marseilles. This same spirit now enables the towns of Northern Lombardy to accept the task of self government at a moment's notice, and to discharge it without failure. They render upon the duties of independent administration as if they had never ceased to perform them, and as if not the Austrians, but the Romans themselves, had just quitted their walls. The phenomenon is one of the most striking that could be conceived. Even in external aspect some of the Italian towns correspond so precisely with the descriptions of Livy that they can be almost thoroughly understood since the days of the poet; but if we carry our imagination a little further, and reflect that within those ancient walls the very institutions of their founders on their conquerors survive in undiminished force and utility—that the corporations established in the times of the Scipios are perfectly effective in the times of Louis Napoleon—it will indeed tend to give us some adequate impression of Roman character and power.

We must not, however, conceal from ourselves that in this, as the probably in other respects, we have seen only the beginnings of the Italian exposition. Without disturbing the general disposition of the people or disparaging the influence of the towns, we cannot but remember that the conditions of the present crisis in Italy are calculated to create an *exceptional and compulsory unanimity. We know*, indeed, that the Italians have been prepared for this beforehand. For some time past the duty and necessity of single-mindedness has been every where inculcated. Whatever discussions might arise hereafter, there was only one aim to be pursued at present, and that aim was the expulsion of the Austrians. Every object and every desire was to give place to this, and the sacrifice of feelings has been made. The Italians have united on these terms, and the union has been so far successful. Whether this accord will continue—whether Republicans, Federalists and Unionists will still precisely agree—whether the aspirations of one province can be reconciled with those of another—whether Sardinia and Italy can be satisfied together, time only can show. At present it is premature to speculate. The Italians are confronting a fearful danger and panting for a glorious consummation. In the face of these prospects all minor differences are harmonized, and these results the unanimity we see. The future must speak for itself. We trust the event may be favorable, for England desires nothing better than that Italy should be independent and prosperous; and perhaps, as the Italians have now at last taken one step towards union, we may accept the pledge as a proof of national wisdom.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Pending the reelection of those members of Parliament who had accepted office under Lord Palmerston nothing was being done in Parliament.

Lord Palmerston, in his address to his constituents, expresses the hope that the Ministry he has formed will prove satisfactory to the country. He says it will be one of the great objects of the Government to preserve for their country the blessings of peace, and to take advantage of any favorable opportunity that may present itself to exert the moral influence of Great Britain to assist in restoring peace to Europe. In regard to the Reform question, Lord Palmerston simply says that he trusts his Government may be able so to deal with the subject as to strengthen the institutions of the country by placing them on a broader and firmer foundation.

The London *Herald* emphatically denies that Lord Derby has stated he would never again accept office.

A report was current that Mr. Gladstone, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, had determined to retrench largely on the naval expenditure, and the *Times* and other journals protested against any diminution in the extraordinary efforts for defence which were in progress in the naval department. Lord Brougham had also given notice in the House of Lords of his intention to inquire as to the truth of the report.

The Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady is the new Lord Chancellor for Ireland.

The London *Times*, in reply to an article in the *Journal des Debats*, calling attention to the operations of England on the Island of Perim, asserts that Perim is an isolated rock utterly incapable of exercising any power over the passage of the sea in which it lies, and that no steps whatever have been taken to fortify it.

At a meeting in London of the Parliamentary Reform Committee, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

"That this Committee, believing that they have reason to complain of the inadequate representation of the independent Liberals in the Cabinet, await with anxiety the fulfillment of Lord John Russell's promise of an early introduction of a substantial measure of Parliamentary Reform, and express confidence that the support of the independent Liberals both within and without the House of Commons, should depend upon the character of the measures submitted by the new administration."

The King of the Belgians arrived in London on the 22d ult. Rumor invested his visit with some political significance at this particular juncture, but it was asserted on the other hand that it was merely one o those friendly visits which he periodically pays to Queen Victoria.

Latest.

Mr. Gladstone denies the report that he seeks to reduce the defences of the country, and says the the estimates for the year which he is preparing will afford the most complete satisfaction on that point.

The Handel commemoration at the Crystal Palace proved a great success. On the last day (Friday) there were nearly 27,000 persons present, including Prince Albert and several of the Royal children.

The London *Times* in its City Article publishes some severe strictures upon the mail contract concluded between the Derby Government and Mr. Lever, as the representative of the Galway line of steamers. Lord Colchester, the Postmaster-General, strongly protested against the contract being entered into, and the *Times* contends that both the nature of the measure and the style in which it was carried out stand open to unmitigated reprobation. It likewise says that "anything more humiliating from its inconsequential folly, or more disagreeable from its example, has not been witnessed within recent experience."

The Cunard Company had contracted with the Messrs. Navinas and the Messrs. Thomson, of Glasgow, for the immediate construction of several large first-class steamers, to replace those recently sold to the Spanish Government.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—2½ P. M.

No details to the present moment of yesterday's battle.

FRANCE.

Two divisions of the army at the Camp of Chalons were under orders to join the army of Italy.

The *Patrie* of the 26th announces that a *corps d'armée* of 40,000 men, taken partly from the regiments in Africa, was expected in the Adriatic Sea.

Late letters from Paris mention a vague report that the Chambers were likely soon to be convoked, with a view, it was supposed, of announcing new levies of troops and another new loan.

The Paris Bourse had further declined, but on the 24th there was rather more firmness. The Three per Cents finally closed flat at 67.90 for money and 67.75 account.

THE PAPAL STATES.

A dispatch from Turin says that the Swiss regiments previously reported to have left Rome had attacked Perugia. Great resistance was made, notwithstanding the defenders were few. After three hours' fighting outside the town, the Swiss entered, and the combat continued for two hours in the streets. The Swiss trampled down and killed every woman and defenceless person. The next day the outrages, arrests and firing on the people recommenced. The town was in a state of siege.

The latest advices from Rome state that on the 21st a crowd assembled before the French garrison and were about to display the tricolor flag and to proclaim the dictatorship of Victor Emanuel, but General Goion prevented it. Strong patrols traversed the town. The Pope has notified his protest against the dismemberment of his States to the Powers represented at the Paris Conference. At Gaeta the Pope addressed the Consistory on the separation of Romagna from the States of the Church. His Holiness communicated to the Cardinals a letter of the Emperor Napoleon, guaranteeing the independence of the Papal States.

TURKEY.

It was asserted that the regular troops had already commenced devastation in Montenegro.

Sard Pasha had been summoned to send his contingent to Roumelia, but he replied that the indecisive policy of the Porte compromised Egypt, and that he would, therefore, send no succour, but would put his army on a war footing.

A change of ministry had taken place in Greece.

An earthquake occurred at Erzeroum on the 4th of June, and 1,000 persons are said to have lost their lives.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of England had made no alteration in its rate of discount, although there had been some expectation of a further reduction.

There was a good demand for Money in the Open discount market at 2½@2¾ ₩ cent. for the best bills.

The funds had been slightly depressed, owing chiefly to the military action of Prussia, and Consols closed on the 24th at 93¼@93¾ for account, ex dividend. There was rather more firmness at the close.

Large arrivals of Australian gold had taken place during the week.

The statement of the Bank of England shows an increase in bullion of £150,375 on the returns of the previous week.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 2¼d.; Dollars, 4s. 9¾d., and American Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

Messrs. Rosser Fearon & Co., merchants, London, had suspended, with liabilities for about £30,000.

The rate of discount at Hamburg had declined 1½ ₩ cent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 25.

Corrigan, The Bristol Chronicle and ... The Dublin ... have been ... throughout the week, but there is little change to notice in the middling and lower grades of American; the ordinary dusty qualities are, however, full 1d. ₩ lb. lower, and continue very unsalable. The sales of the week have been 33,160 bales, including 9,000 to speculators and 2,230 to ex porters. The business yesterday (Friday) was about 6,000 bales, 1,000 for export—the market closing with a dull feeling. The official quotations are: Fair Orleans, 6¼; Middling, 6⅝; Pole; Mobile, 7¼; Middling, 6 13-16; Fair Uplands, 7⅛; Middling, 6¾. The stock in port is estimated at 750,000 bales, including 670,200 Americans.

At Manchester trade is quiet, but prices are steady. The continental demand continues very full.

Breadstuffs.—The weather continues very fine, and the crops promise a luxuriant harvest. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour firmly offered, but difficult to sell, at late rates. Quotations, 11s. 3d.@12s. 6d. ₩ central. Wheat firm, but business quiet at Tuesday's rates. Red Western, 8s. 6d.@8s. 8d. White, 8s. 8d.@9s. 6d. Southern, 10s. 6d.@12s. Indian Corn in rather more inquiry, but still dull. Mixed, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. Yellow, 6s. 1d.@6s. 6d. White, 5s. 6d.@5s. 8d. Provisions.—Beef depressed by the late heavy arrivals, and secondary descriptions are again weaker. Best qualities are firmly held. Pork in large supply and dull. Prices are nominal. Bacon—Nothing doing in American, and quotations nominally unchanged. Lard in demand; small sales of good quality, at 56s.@58s., and tainted at 50s.@51s. Tallow steady, but rather weak at the close. Butchers' Association, nominally quoted at 50s.@50s. 6d.

Pittsburgh Ashes active at the reduced quotations. Pots of 1856, 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d.; do. of 1858, 27s. 6d.@28s. Pearls, 30s. 6d. Sugars in good demand at an advance of 6d.@1s. ₩ cwt. Coffee quiet. Rice dull but prices unchanged. Tea firm for medium to fine Congous; other sorts quiet, and prices barely supported. Rum—sales of Baltimore at 2s. 9d.@2s. 10d. Philadelphia dull at 2s. 6d. Hemp, 19s.@20s. nearest for Manila; Jute also 19s. Linseed Nothing doing in Cod Oil; £35 is asked for Pale Seal; Sperm, £92. Resin in large supply, and has declined to 3s. 9d. for common. Tar—sales of Wilmington at 12s. 10½d.@14s. 9d. Spirits of Turpentine has at 41s. 6d.@44s., and holders offer freely.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. report a partial recovery from the depression of last week in the Corn market, but without much business. Wheat—White 40s.@60s.; red 42s.@46s. Flour 23s.@27s. Indian Flat; Rails offering at 25 15s.@26; Scotch Pigs 47s. 6d.@47s. 9d. Sugar in good demand, and 6d.@1s. dearer. Coffee in steady demand. Tea ½d. lower on black leaf Congous, and fully 1d. lower on flavory kinds. Common Congou 1s. 3d. Tallow advanced during the week, but closed quietly at 56s. for Y. C. Rosin in Turpentine rather dearer; American sold for 42s.@42s. 6d. Linseed Cakes dull, with large arrivals; New-York barrels £7 0@£7 17s. 6d.; Boston, in bags, £9 15s.@£9 10s. Wax—Quiet; Cod £83 @£83 10s. Rice quiet.

HAVRE MARKETS.

Week ending June 23, inclusive.

Cotton firm, and rather dearer, but closed dull, at 107f. for New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, and 102f. for low. Sales of the week, 7,700 bales. Stock, 167,800 bales. Wheat slightly dearer. For Ashes tending downward. Prices steady. Coffee quiet, but firm. Sugar quiet, and prices nominal. Sugars weaker, for West India, but other descriptions firm. Rice in limited demand and prices weak. Tallow and Lard dull.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. Sell, Son & Co. report as follows:

"The market for American Securities continues steady, and prices stationary. There has been during the week a fair amount of business done, but the transactions have not been to an extent or of a character that entitles them to particular notice."

United States 6s of 1868		98@101
United States 6s of 1874		94 @ 96
Alabama Fives		92 @ 97
Kentucky Sixes of 1868, 1872		92 @ 94
Maryland 5 ₩ cent. Stg. Bonds		94 @ 96
Massachusetts 5 ₩ cent. Stg. Bonds		98@101
Mississippi Union Bank 6 ₩ cent. Bonds		74 @ 76
Ohio 6 ₩ cent. Stocks		98@100
Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent. Stock		91 @ 93
Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent. Bonds '77		94 @ 96
South Carolina 6 ₩ Bonds, 1860		95 @ 97
Tennessee 6 ₩ cent. Bonds	divers	93 @ 94
Virginia 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, '86		93 @ 97
Virginia 5 ₩ cent. Stg. Bonds, '90		94 @ 96
Boston 6s ₩ cent. Stg. Bonds		99 @ 91
Illinois Central 7 ₩ cent., '75		74 @ 76
Illinois Central 6 ₩ cent., 1875		70 @ 72
Illinois Central 7 ₩ cent. Freeland, 1860		86 @ 87
Illinois Central Shares		dis. 41 @ 43
Michigan Central 8 ₩ cent., 1869		93 @ 95
Michigan Central Shares		90 @ 92
N. Y. Central 6 ₩ cent. non-convert. 1865		91 @ 93
New-York Central 7s, Convertible, 1864		91 @ 93
New-York Central Shares		92 @ 93
New-York and Erie 7 ₩ cent. 2d Mortgage, '83		82 @ 84
New-York and Erie Shares		5 @ 7
Panama 7 ₩ cent. 1st mort., 1859		100 @102
Panama 1st Mortgage, 1865		93 @ 95
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₩ cent. 1st mort. '80		91 @ 93

Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. report a very limited demand.

The London *Times* of Saturday reports a decline on the previous day of 2½ in Illinois Central Shares, and an advance in the Erie Third Mortgage Bonds.

New-Jersey Normal School Association.

The Fifth Annual Convention of the American Normal School Association will assemble in the new hall of the Normal School, at Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th of August next. The Convention will be addressed by the Hon. Gideon S. Bouvreul, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and it is also expected that an address will be delivered by the Hon. Horace Mann, President of Antioch College, Ohio. Paper will be presented upon the following subjects: 1. "The Proper Sphere and Work of the American Normal School;" by Prof. Alfred Crosby, Principal State Normal School, Salem, Mass. 2. "Model Schools, Schools of Practice or Experimental Schools—Their Relation to the Training of Teachers;" by C. E. Hovey, Principal State Normal University, Bloomington, Ill.; also, by Hermann Krusi, Esq. 3. "On the Course of Study Best Suited to the Objects of American Normal Schools;" by Richard Edwards, Principal City Normal School, St. Louis, Mo. 4. "To what extent can the Art of Teaching be Taught in our Normal Schools? What are the Best Methods of doing this?" by Alfred Holbrook and John Ogden, Esqs. 5. "The Teacher—His Wisdom and Methods of Instruction;" by J. W. Bulkley, Esq., of Brooklyn.

The Overland Mail Routes.—The St. Louis *Democrat*, in answer to certain complaints of irregularity in the Mail service of the Overland route, states that all the mischief is done at the Fort Smith Station. The Departm at has been several times advised of this fact, but no notice has been taken of it. It appears that the Fort Smith Postmaster transgresses the rules of the service by reopening the through mail-bags, and thus produces a disarrangement of the packages. The New-Orleans *Picayune* states that a personal survey of the San Antonio and San Diego Overland route has just been made by Mr. Giddings, the contractor, who reports the route in excellent condition, fit for wheeled vehicles throughout. Additional improvements along this line are in contemplation.

LAW REPORTS.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—July 6.

Before Judge Betts.

PRACTICE—CONFIRMATION OF REPORT.

James Sorley, et al, vs. The Bark Company.—This was a motion to vacate a decree. The libellant had an interlocutory decree in his favor with a reference to a Commissioner to compute his damages. The Commissioner's report was filed on Saturday, June 25, and an order entered on that day that the report be confirmed unless the claimant file exceptions within four days. No exceptions were filed, and on June 30 the final decree was entered. This decree the claimants moved to set aside for irregularity.

Held by the Court—That the libellant's proceedings have been taken conformably to the provisions of Stated Rule No. 134 of this Court adopted in 1838, Dec. 1, 1847, which requires two days' previous notice of motions for the confirmation of Commissioners' Reports to be given to the opposite party before a final decree can be moved and taken on them; and the libellants having given no notice of their motion for confirmation, the irregularity is palpable, and the decree must be vacated. Motion granted.

For the motion, Mr. Shannon and Mr. Donohue; in opposition, Messrs. Martin and Smithe, and Mr. Benedict.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Justice Clerke.

Philip Zeiger vs. *Ann Jane Zeiger*.—This is an action for divorce on the ground of adultery. The plaintiff is a member of the old Police force.

A motion was made by the counsel for the defendant to-day, for alimony pending the suit. Counsel for the plaintiff stated that the parties had agreed on an amicable settlement of the suit, and had signed a consent that it be discontinued, each party to pay his and her own costs.

Defendant's counsel urged that having appeared he was entitled to a counsel fee, and was entitled to press the present motion in order to obtain such fee, notwithstanding any settlement the parties might have made behind his back.

The motion was finally adjourned over by consent.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. *The Manhattan Power Company.*—In April last the Corporation leased to one Mesereole and others the exclusive privilege of running a ferry from Peck slip and the foot of Grand street in this City to Williamsburgh. The lease was made by the Comptroller at public auction at the City Hall.

The defendants have, however, been running boats to interfere with Mesereole & Co., and the Corporation being called on to protect their lessees in the enjoyment of the franchise granted them, have brought this action for an injunction and damages.

A motion for a preliminary injunction came on this morning, but was adjourned.

John B. Lawrence vs. *William Foster.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

David S. Dunscomb vs. *Arthur Donnelly.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Hugh McCrossan vs. *Herman Meyer.*—Order of Reference granted.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

Before Judges Daly, Ingraham and Hilton.

Timothy McGuire vs. *Albert S. Case et al.*—This was an appeal from an order at Special Term, denying a motion for leave to serve an answer. The facts are stated in the opinion of Judge Hilton:

...Hilton, J.—The defendants appealed from an order made at Special Term, denying their motion for leave to serve an answer.

It appears that before the time for answering the complaint expired, the defendants, upon a proper affidavit, obtained from one of the Judges of this Court an order extending the time to answer twenty days.

The order was duly served on March 21, 1859, the day of its date, upon the plaintiff's attorney, but the service was not accompanied with the affidavit on which it was granted. It was for this reason discovered, (Cook, sec. 408,) and notice of motion was given of the pleasure to vacate, evidently preparatory to entering judgment.

These days after the order was first served, the defendants served a copy of the affidavit, but subsequently, fearing the plaintiff would disregard the order and enter judgment, they applied for leave to serve an answer, thus treating the case as one where the time to answer had expired, but no judgment entered.

The affidavits presented upon the motion show that the plaintiff

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published at the Times Building, fronting No. 9 City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning;—Price Two Cents, served at 25¢ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Massaniello—To Oblige Bunker.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Columbus el Filibustero—Popping the Question—Turning the Tables.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Serious Family—Peter and Paul.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Love Moving—Irish Mormon—Did You Receive.

BOWERY THEATRE—Queen's Page—Wizard Skiff.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Dick Darnall—The Youth that Never Saw a Woman—Wide of the Woods.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Negro Minstrelsy.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

South—Albany, Buffalo and Canada.....5¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A. M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
East by Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East by Stonington.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Bremen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office 10 o'clock, July 9, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 9 Place de la Bourse, Paris, are agents for the New-York Times—Daily and Semi-Weekly—and will supply European orders. They will receive subscriptions for any period desirable, or furnish single copies immediately upon the receipt of the American mails.

The Times Map of the Seat of War.

The very complete and minute Map of the Seat of War, which we gave yesterday in our *Daily and Weekly issues*, is republished in the Semi-Weekly Times, published this morning.

The price of a single copy of the Semi-Weekly Times is 4 cents.

Orders should be sent in as early as practicable.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Asia*, which sailed from Liverpool June 25, brings us full and interesting accounts of the movements of the armies in Italy, and of political events on the Continent to that date. After a series of rapid retreats the Austrian army, numbering more than a quarter of a million of men, appears to have made a stand on the right bank of the Mincio, between Castiglione and the river, and was there defeated by Napoleon III., after a conflict of sixteen hours' duration, on the 24th of June. At the same time important movements were making on the Adriatic by the French fleet, and by the force under Prince Napoleon from the South, while there were reasons for suspecting a widely concerted rising in the Italian Tyrol. The Papal Government appears to have been guilty of great folly or baseness in respect to the people of the Romagna. The Swiss hireling soldiery of the Pope had been despatched to Perugia to murder the inhabitants in the name of the Head of the Church. Grave complications were expected to arise from this infamous conduct of the Conclave. At Naples the course of the young King was exciting much uneasiness and distrust. The Prussian Government is endeavoring to explain the mobilization of the army as a purely pacific step; and to deprecate the idea of assuming any extraordinary claims as a mediator in Europe. A foolish story circulated by the *Independance Belge* of terms proposed to the French Emperor, obtained little credence. In England the alarm-fever was subsiding and signs of dissension were appearing in the new Government. Mr. Gladstone was to be seriously opposed at Oxford by Lord Chandos. A quizzical article on the Isle of Perim, in the *Journal des Débats*, had greatly exercised the English Press; and the King of the Belgians having visited London is publicly requested by the London *Times* to remember that he owes his throne to a violation of the treaties of 1815; and therefore not to make himself specially active at the English Court in sustaining the impossible pretensions of Austria in Italy.

We have advices from California to the 20th ult., and from Mexico to the 3d inst., by the arrival at New-Orleans of the steamer *W. H. Webb* from Minatitlan. She brings intelligence that $2,000,000 in treasure were on the 20th ult. shipped for the East at San Francisco. Business was improving somewhat. Mr. Curry had been nominated for Governor by the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, who had also nominated Messrs. McKibben and Booker for Congress. From Mexico there is no political news. It is announced that Gen. Robles, at the request of Minister McLane, had released the $5,000,000 *conducta*, and that it was awaiting shipment at Vera Cruz.

The corner stone of the State Agricultural College, at Ovid, was laid yesterday with appropriate ceremonies, by ex-Gov. King, in the presence of a great concourse of people. The report of the Trustees state that $40,000 have been subscribed towards the Institution by the citizens of Ovid and vicinity. A like sum is also appropriated by the State. The building will be ready for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty pupils next Spring.

The Detroit *Advertiser* states that the wheat crop in Michigan will be abundant, notwithstanding the frosts, and that the reports of excessive damage which were first circulated were unduly exaggerated. The frost was confined to a section comparatively small, and the fears of the timid led to the spread of unfounded rumors.

The Oberlin rescuers in jail at Cleveland, have started a newspaper, called *The Rescuer*, in which they set forth the facts of their imprisonment, and appeal to the sympathy of the public.

Troubles have arisen at Dartmouth College between the President and four members of the Senior Class. The cause of the difficulty is stated to have been the unauthorized absence of the students of the College. The rebellious parties will leave the institution.

The Military Commission appointed by the Governor of New-Jersey to revise the Militia Laws of the State, met at Trenton on Wednesday, and after effecting an organization, adjourned to meet again on the 19th July.

The mutineer Plumer, on receiving the news of the commutation of his sentence, issued a card of thanks, expressing his gratitude to the President and to the editors of public journals and others who espoused his cause.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, concurred with the Board of Councilmen in directing the Croton Aqueduct Department to erect fifty drinking hydrants in the most public streets and places of the City, one-half of them to be similar to that in Union-square, and the rest of such form and construction as the officers of the Department see fit. The report of the Committee on Streets in favor of paving Hudson-street, from Canal-street to Eighth-avenue, with Belgian pavement, was adopted. Considerable routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Monday.

The Board of Councilmen had no quorum last evening, the absentees being present at the [illegible] roll.

[illegible] Common Council last evening [illegible] the reported attempt to induce the United States Government to contract with private parties for the receipt, storage and delivery of goods sent to the public store, thereby throwing many persons employed for the purpose out of employment. A Committee was appointed to draft resolutions condemning the spirit of the letter of Gen. Cass with regard to the rights of naturalized citizens abroad. The Committee will report next Tuesday evening.

The Mount-place Democratic General Committee held their regular monthly meeting last evening. There was a large attendance. Resolutions were adopted recommending that the next State Convention should confine its labors solely to the nomination of a State ticket, and favoring the choosing delegates to the Charleston Convention by Congressional Districts. They also assert their intention to run candidates wholly independent of "St. Tammany."

The steamer *State of Maine* while on her trip to Fall River, on Wednesday evening, broke the cross-head of her engine when off Huntington. Her passengers were transferred to the *Vanderbilt* and sent forward, the *State of Maine* returning to the City. A new cross-head will be supplied, and she will resume her place on the line immediately.

Several cases were disposed of yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, but few of which, however, were of importance. William Evans *alias* Jones, a well-known culprit, pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree, being charged with passing three counterfeit bills on the New-England Bank of Boston, at successive times, knowing them to be fraudulent. He was sentenced to the State Prison for six years. William Williams pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the State Prison for three years. Franz Heubsch, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years. The remainder of the sentences were for minor offences.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, comprised 1,500 bales, at unchanged rates. The transactions in Flour were less extensive, yet indicative of a very firm market. A livelier inquiry prevailed for Wheat and Corn—the latter at higher figures. Provisions, Naval Stores, Oils, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Teas, Hides, Leather, Hops, and Seeds, were quiet. The sales of Sugars reached 3,231 hhds., chiefly Cuba, and 420 boxes Havana. Prices favored sellers. The freight engagements were rather heavier.

The Great Battle Before the Mincio.

As we suggested, on receiving the confused and blundering telegrams of the news by the *Adelaide*, the point from which the Emperor Napoleon's *dispatch of the 24th of June* was dated proves, on the arrival of the *Asia*, to have been not Candia but Cavriana; and the glorious action, therefore, of which it speaks, must have been fought for the control of the right bank of the Mincio. The language of the Emperor Napoleon clearly indicates the success of the allied arms, and a demoralizing failure on the part of the Austrians to hold the splendid positions by which, on that bank of the Mincio, the approaches to Peschiera on the north, and to Mantua on the south, of the famous quadrilateral defence, are covered. The battle-field of the 24th of June, although necessarily far more extensive in its scope, must have embraced all the leading points made memorable half a century ago by the fierce conflicts between the French under Bonaparte and Augereau, and the Austro-Sardinians under Wurmser and Alvinzi at Castiglione and Lonato. In June, 1859, as in August, 1796, the Austrians must have undertaken to arrest their enemy's passage across the Mincio by occupying the high ground, which, rising a mile or or two west of Peschiera, runs in broken and formidable lines past the town of Volta, and completely commands the roads that lead to the river at Valeggio and at Goito. If this intention entered into that new plan of campaign with which, as the Austrian journals at London and Vienna have assured us, the Emperor Francis Joseph came hasting into Italy at the beginning of June, it is not easy to understand why the Austrian forces should have allowed themselves to be driven so easily by Garibaldi's *corps* from their formidable lines at Castenedolo on the 14th of June, and still less easy to see why they should have abandoned all their entrenchments at Monte Chiaro, Lonato and Castiglione without a struggle, and should have chosen to make their stand on the last range of hills immediately before reaching the river, with the certainty, in case of defeat, of being driven in confusion upon their posts of the Mincio, and exposed to attack there at a great disadvantage.

If, on the other hand, the almost ignominious speed of the Austrian flight from the Adda could not carry them over the Mincio before they were overtaken by the pursuit of the Allies, then the march of Napoleon upon the Mincio must have been conducted with an ability even more consummate than was displayed in the magnificent movement from Alessandria upon Milan.

From Desenzano, on the Lago di Garda, a cluster of hills climbs steadily southward and upward to Castiglione; thence turning eastward, the highlands run in spurs on a south-eastern line by Solferino, Cavriana, Volta and Ceretta to the very bank of the Mincio. The village of Cavriana lies quite high among these hills, and, with the hamlet of Compagnolo, overtops that direct road to the Mincio, at Valleggio, along which Gen. Bonaparte forced his way May 29, 1796. The position also commands the roads which lead northeastward to the Mincio at Monzambano, and in a still more northerly direction to Peschiera, distant a little less than nine miles from Cavriana. To the south this position gives those who hold it, by Volta and Ceretta, control of the Cerlongo road to Goito, three leagues from Mantua. Apart, therefore, from the immensely discouraging effect of a great and crushing blow inflicted in circumstances which, however we may interpret them, reflect no credit upon their generalship, the Austrians have lost in one action on the right bank of the Mincio the very keys of their quadrilateral stronghold. The intelligence of their next movements under this tremendous pressure, will be looked for with the deepest interest. If all be true of the allied artillery that has been claimed for it, or whispered of its efficiency, the position of the Austrian army on the 25th was more than discouraging; it was desperate.

Heraldic Geography.—Heraldic Zoology, as all the world knows, is a very quaint and licentious science, paying small reverence to *genera* and *species*, and making a mock of all laws, alike of form and color. Its categories are not to be disturbed by double-headed eagles, scarlet lions, pea-green human savages or three-tailed snakes. All is fish that comes to its net; and for the matter of that, flesh as well as fowl. It is Catholic and omnivorous.

To this strange mystery of intelligence must now be added a sister department of Heraldic Geography. The credit of this addition to the resources of mankind belongs to the New-York *Herald*. This journal opened the war in Italy with a profession of its faith in geography, and announced its intention of mastering that branch of learning. It has kept its word. It has, in fact, created a new geography of its own. To the discovery of Plum-Gut in the history of navigation, and to that of Potosi Lead in the history of mineralogy, must now be added, in the history of war and topography, the invention of a new pathway leading from Paris through the kingdom of Hanover directly to the Rhine. The *Herald* is well assured that, by marching from Paris through Hanover to the Rhine, the Emperor Napoleon will greatly disturb the peace of Europe, and bring many strange things to pass. There can be no doubt of it. Such a movement on the part of the French sovereign would produce in Europe such a sensation as would only be paralleled in America by an irruption of the Utah Mormons upon the river-country of the Mississippi through the State of Ohio.

The Position of Germany.

The commercial classes of Europe are hanging with not unnatural anxiety upon every word that falls from the lips of the Prince-Regent of Prussia. What course the great Protestant Power of Germany really means to pursue; whether it is her intention to maintain her own honor, and the true interests of Germany, and the tranquillity of the world, by withholding her support from the frantic little crusaders of Bavaria and Wurtemburg; or whether she is really bent upon sacrificing her own rank as an independent State, and upon ruining the hopes of German progress, and upon risking the reversion of all Rhenish Germany to the sway of France by deliberately marshalling her intelligent armies in the rear of the hordes of a Gyulai and a d'Urban, and deliberately prostituting the German sword to the service of the House of Hapsburg; these are the questions which now hold the foremost place in the minds of all thinking men whose material interests are likely to be compromised for good or ill by the extension which the present war in Europe may eventually take. Up to the present moment the war in Italy has been waged without really embarrassing in any grave degree the serious commercial concerns of the world. War in modern times is neither as fierce on the field nor as fatal in the economy of nations as it was in ruder days, when humanity and industry alike were less developed than they are now. War, as it is now conducted in Italy, leaves the activities of neutral nations even a larger scope than ever. So long as France is called upon to make head against Austria alone this will continue to be the case. But a combined assault of the German Confederation upon France would profoundly alter all this, and profoundly for the worse. It is quite possible, and indeed probable, that England might remain neutral in such a conflict; nor is it by any means certain that Russia would take any active part in it. The power of France, roused by an attack so unjustifiable and so outrageous, would approve itself terrible enough to the enthusiasts of the Rhine to excuse the Emperor Napoleon from seeking any alliances by which his freedom of action after victory might be compromised anew. A single-handed conflict, however, between Germany and France would work incalculable mischief to Europe and mankind. Upon Germany, in especial, it would bring down the severest weight of taxation and trial to which that patient nation has ever been subjected. It would strengthen throughout Germany the aristocratic at the expense of the municipal and independent principle. It would interrupt hundreds of new and flourishing enterprises upon which commercial Germany has but recently entered. In a word, it would be an act of madness on the part of Germany; while on the part of France it would so plainly be a case of self-defence against insane aggression, that the public opinion of the world would hold France excused for almost any steps she might think it necessary to take towards restraining a neighbor so blind, so obstinate and so dangerous.

Are we, then, to anticipate the outbreak of such a conflict?

The mere mobilization of the Prussian army, as we have already shown, does not necessarily mean either the actual imminence or even the probable approach of such a war. It may be explained, and has been, on the simple ground that the Prussian Government does not wish to seem incapable of armed action in the presence of the threatening attitude of the Czar and of the angry tumult of the lesser German States. As the London *Times* has already taken pains to say, it will not be readily interpreted by Europe to mean that Prussia thinks herself called upon to interfere where England and Russia stand neutral; or warranted in attacking France because a knot of German egotists fancy the slavery of the Italians necessary to their own safety.

The days when such a policy as this could be safely followed have long since gone by. If the German princes think otherwise, Prussia, it is to be hoped for her own sake, will not be deluded into paying the costs of their education to sounder views. That the German people have begun to take some heed to the ways into which these petty rulers of theirs were leading them, already appears in slight indications cropping out all over the country. In Bavaria, for instance, the very hot-bed of Jesuitical Teutonism, a Government loan of 10,000,000 florins, for the expenses of "the war," has utterly failed; only about 800,000 florins, or one *thirty-third part* of the whole sum having been subscribed by the people. The Hamburg journals at the other extremity of Germany, speaking for the great mercantile interests of the Teutonic races, openly denounce the mobilization of the Prussian army as a "false measure," and as "endangering the position of Prussia" for the defence of those "Austrian possessions in Italy, protected by the line of the Mincio, which are not a guarantee, but a permanent danger for Europe."

Should Austria succeed in dragging Prussia at her chariot-wheels, it will be but to share her own fate, and we do not as yet see any sufficient reason for supposing the Prussian rulers blind to this formidable fact.

Another Old Whig Song.—The latest contribution to Mr. Hiram Ketchum's Museum of Whig Literature is from the pen of the Hon. W. C. Rives, of Virginia. It will be found in another part of this morning's Times. Mr. Rives writes clearly, which is well, and briefly, which is better, and refers those who may desire to know his views more in detail, to a previous exposition of them which he has recently made. He is, as a matter of course, opposed to the Slavery agitation, and recommends that public attention should be turned to "questions of a more general and pervading character." Such, for example, as the "great end of binding together in fraternal union the various sections of the Republic."

If, however, we may judge of the interest which public questions excite by the manner of their discussion, it would, we think, be difficult for Mr. Rives to point out one of a more "pervading character" than this topic which he advises his countrymen to drop. Not only at the North, but in his own section of the Union, is Slavery in some of its aspects the theme of constant and eager remark. If he can persuade the people to let it alone in the future, he will prove himself a very potent political conjuror.

When he says that Slavery has no proper connection with national politics, he expresses what might be theoretically true if it did not unfortunately happen to be practically false. But so long as extremists seek, on the one hand, to extend the domain, and on the other, to trespass upon the "constitutional guarantees" of slavery, it is futile to talk of keeping the question out of national politics. Mr. Rives and his old Whig brethren may dream of such a millenium, but they will never live to see it.

Stated Preaching in Hot Weather.

Some of our cotemporaries in the rural districts are expending a good deal of sympathy upon our religious destitution during hot weather, and this upon the assumption that during the dog-days we have little or no preaching. They are led to this conclusion by observing, firstly, that to a very large extent the village pulpits at midsummer are occupied by City clergymen; and, secondly, that the metropolitan journals, every few days during the month of July, reproduce an item, with only a change of names, to the effect that "next month the Rev. Mr. Unction's fine church on High-street will be closed until the return of its fashionable congregation from summering." Very naturally our cotemporaries rush to the conclusion that while the dog-star rages the church-going bell gets choked with cobwebs, and that church-going people, if they insist upon having service, meet in each other's parlors, or, if their numbers are still too large, turn into a district school-house, and invite the ministrations of some traveling *dominie* from one of the hotels.

But our sympathizing friends should know that in the Counties of New-York and Kings which go to make up the Metropolis, we have some 420 churches, seating comfortably 355,000 people, the pastors of which churches well earn their aggregate salaries of $620,000, by preaching to a usual attendance during Spring and Fall, of some 325,000 souls. Now, if they will consider how all the rural districts swarm, during August, with church-goers from the City, and what showers of bank bills fall upon the contribution plates from these transient worshipers, and go to swell the provincial reputation for benevolence, they will not fail to conclude that some of the churches in town might without detriment to the morals of the masses that remain behind be closed temporarily. Then when a church is closed, it is an item of news to be chronicled in all the papers, while of the hundreds that remain open nothing need be said, just as the one man who commits a murder finds his name in print, while the respectable majority who omit their murder go about unreported. The truth is that the members of City churches closed in the Summer months [illegible] yearly less, while in the case of those that are really vacated, the lecture-rooms are generally kept open, and divine services continued throughout the season, though seldom by the pastor. He, being human, must needs have his vacation, and wisely takes it when the people do, though he is not always wise enough to leave his sermons at home when he goes, and forego preaching until he comes back to his own pulpit. The City chimes ring as merrily, and the City bells as universally, every Sunday morning in August as in January, and the free seats in our churches are more plenty in Summer than in Winter. So our weeping rural friends may dry their eyes, and postpone sending around the hat for means to furnish us with a dog-day missionary, at least for the present. Not a day passes that in some parts of the City they do not shut off the gas and creton for repairs to the pipes, but for all that we do not sit in utter darkness after nightfall, nor go about pining with thirst and mummied with dust the long Summer through.

Another Mexican Mystery.—Decidedly Mexico is the land of marvels. Its politics are not so stupendous as those of Europe, but they are quite as startling. It was but the other day that an Ex-Envoy of Mexico at Washington, Gen. Robles, stopped a convoy of specie on the highway, and "conveyed away" five millions of dollars. This feat, considering its lively irregularity, has hardly been paralleled since the English Commodore Moore, a hundred years ago, committed a like piracy on the high seas, with English men-of-war, upon a Spanish plate-fleet, in time of peace. Brilliant as it was, it has been outdone by our own Minister, Mr. McLane, who has induced General Robles to give the said five millions back to their owners. This, at least, is the story of the telegraph. How, by what legerdemain, diplomatic or moral suasion, Mr. McLane achieved this wonder, we wait with impatience to hear. It certainly, however, stands alone in history. After accomplishing it there is nothing Mr. McLane may not undertake, even to the amalgamation of the Democratic factions, and the pacification of the Charleston Convention.

A Death in Brooklyn from Yellow Fever.—On the 29th of June the brig *John Boynton*, from Port-au-Prince, arrived at this port with a cargo of coffee and logwood. According to the Health Officer's report to the Board of Health, the Captain had been several days ill with *bilious* fever, and one of the crew was down "with a fever of doubtful character." Under the stringent Quarantine regulations of preceding years the brig would have been sent to the lower anchorage, and the sick on board taken to the Marine Hospital. But by the different policy now prevailing, the captain was permitted to go at once to his house in Brooklyn, where yesterday, according to Health-Officer Boyd, he died of well-marked *yellow fever*.

We are not informed whether, on permitting him to go up from the brig to his home, care was taken to leave his infected clothing behind him; but probably, as Dr. Gunn pronounced it *bilious fever*, no such precaution was taken. It is not at all probable, considering the cleanly condition of comparatively Brooklyn, and the moderate, wholesome weather, that the disease will be reproduced there from this case as a centre. If the clothing which the sick man bore had been burned on board the brig, according to the doctrine of the National Quarantine Convention, his own removal to his home could do no more damage than if he had been truly suffering from bilious fever. But while unable to affirm that this precaution was taken, we cannot hold the National Conventionists to the responsibility in the event of any mischief growing out of this case. On the other hand, if the strict Contagionists—of whom, in their purity, the venerable Dr. Francis seems to be about the only survivor—hold the right doctrine, those who have been in attendance upon the late Captain of the *John Boynton* have rendered themselves as liable to take the yellow fever as the unvaccinated and uninoculated attendants upon a small-pox patient would have done to take the small-pox. But the fact that probably not five physicians in the two cities would admit that the attendants have assumed any such risks, is evidence enough that a very great change has taken place in the public sentiment upon the contagiousness of this disease, against which we have been so stringently maintaining our quarantine barriers.

One thing must be frankly confessed, however; if yellow fever is not personally contagious, panic is. And if any man is foolish enough to surrender to his ignorant fears, to make up his mind that he must die because a dying man in his vicinity had the black vomit, and to pack off his family into the country in deadly fright, there is no assurance in any of the books or in the proceedings of any Sanitary Conventions that he will not perish miserably, a victim of his own unmanly cowardice, and infect whole regions with a fatal panic that are as pure in their air, and innocuous, as are the Catskill Heights in June.

NEWS BY TE[illegible]

FROM WA[illegible]

Our Government and the [illegible]—Retrenchment in the [illegible] ment—Condition of the Treasury—Next Presidency.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, July [illegible]

I have before mentioned the fact that our Government demanded the right to participate in all the benefits resulting from the Paris Conference; but the assent of some of the parties being withheld, Mr. Cass has addressed a circular to our Ministers asserting a claim to all neutral rights recognized by the Paris Conference, and emphatically denying the right of any European Government to lay down one principle of action for one nation, and a different principle for another. Mr. Cass says that the European Powers have no right to sell or to use as premiums or bribes, great national rights, and that the United States will maintain at every hazard the principle that neutral flags protect the enemy's goods, one of the principles recognized by the Paris Conference, and the only one in which our Government now feels particularly interested. In the same paper it is asserted that we shall never yield on the privateering question. This circular was forwarded by the last steamer to all our Diplomatic representatives in Europe.

The experiments at the Navy-yard with the breech-loading guns were closed yesterday. No report is yet made.

Gen. Jesup will return to his post on the 12th, and Secretary Floyd on the 15th inst. Q.

[From the Associated Press.]

Washington, Thursday, July 7.

It is estimated that a reduction of from $200,000 to $300,000 will be effected during the fiscal year just commenced, by the retrenchment in the expenses attending the collection of the customs revenue, now in progress. These will continue to be made from time to time, as reliable information on the subject shall reach the Secretary.

A number of gentlemen from different parts of the Union are making arrangements for an early private meeting at Washington, to consult as to the best means of bringing Gen. Lane, of Oregon, prominently before the country as a candidate for the Presidency. The President continues to assure his friends that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on request, has decided that the following named articles from foreign countries with whom our country trade; viz., whalebone stays, Italian cloths, as a manufacture of wool used for garments and linings; button cloth, not being cut into slips or patterns of requisite size and shape for shoes and bootees. Veneers, no other instrument than a saw having been used in their construction, and requiring still to undergo other processes before they can be applied to purposes of veneering, are free, from Canada, under the reciprocity treaty.

The receipts into the Treasury for the week ending with June amounted to $2,633,000. The drafts paid amounted to nearly three millions, and the drafts issued to above two millions. The balance in the Treasury was $4,426,000.

Commander Farrand, Lieut. Kell, and Master John Pearson have been ordered to the Warrington Navy-yard, Florida.

Lieut. Armstrong has been ordered to the command of the steamer *Sumpter*.

Lieut. Dove and Assistant-Surgeon Wales have been ordered to the sloop-of-war *Wyoming*.

Surgeon Maxy has been ordered to the receiving ship at New-York.

[illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] has been ordered to the Laboratory, New-York.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Friday last, says that the wrecked schooner lying near Ship Island Shoals, is believed, on competent authority, to be the *Sarah Bartlett*, which, three months ago, left Charleston for Boston with a cargo of cotton, sugar, and molasses. The vessel lies capsized, and it is thought all on board were lost.

Brevet Major Ringgold, of the Fourth Artillery of the Army, died last night at Georgetown.

Later from the Kansas Gold Region.

Leavenworth, K. T., Thursday, July 7.

The express from Denver City has arrived here, bringing dates of the 30th ult. The accounts from the gold region continue flattering. The Indians were very troublesome, and an expedition to chastise them was talked of.

D. Mr. McCoy, who left Denver City on the 24th ult., informs the St. Joseph *Gazette* that only eight or ten claims have been discovered that pay. These are on the Gregory Road, the rest being all a desert. He says the reports of the richness of other claims are absolutely false, and that the miners were leaving in large numbers. Some three thousand wagons are now on a return trip. Mr. McCoy estimates that there are now about the mines from 25,000 to 30,000 persons, most of whom are doing nothing, or working for their board. He says the mines will not support more than 5,000 people, and advises everybody to stay at home.

One hundred and thirty-six troops from Carlisle Barracks arrived here to-day, en route to Santa Fé.

Laying of the Corner-stone of the State Agricultural College at Ovid.

Ovid, N. Y., Thursday, July 7.

The Corner-stone of the State Agricultural College was laid to-day in the presence of an immense concourse of persons, by Ex-Governor John A. King. Speeches were made by Gerard King, Mayor Parker of Jefferson County, the Hon. A. B. Conger, President of the New-York State Agricultural Society, Ex-Senator Williams of Ithaca, W. H. Bogart of Aurora, J. C. Peters of Genessee, Col. B. P. Johnson and others. The Trustees report that $40,000 have been subscribed by citizens of Ovid and vicinity, and a like sum appropriated by the State. The building will be ready for 150 pupils next Spring.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention.

St. Louis, Wednesday, July 6.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat* says that the Kansas Constitution Conventional met at Wyandotte yesterday, and permanently organized by the election of J. M. Winchell, as President, and A. J. Mayer, as Secretary. No business of importance was transacted. The Convention stands 25 Republicans to 17 Democrats.

The Steamer Lehigh on Fire.

St. Louis, Wednesday, July 6.

The steamer *Lehigh*, bound to Cincinnati, caught fire in the hold while lying at the wharf last evening. The boat was only slightly injured, but the valuable cargo of assorted produce was seriously damaged by water.

The New Southern Steamship Company.

Boston, Thursday, July 7.

The Southern Steamship Company organized today by choosing directors, treasurer and clerk. The capital is not to exceed $225,000. Two first-class steamers are to be put on the route from Boston to Charleston or Savannah, as the directors may determine.

Maine Republican State Convention.

Portland, Thursday, July 7.

The Maine Republican State Convention is now in session in this city. J. B. Brown, of Portland, presides. Two hundred and seven towns are represented by 655 Delegates.

The Case of Policeman Cunningham.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 7.

Policeman Cunningham, charged with the murder of McCrory, while making his arrest, has been acquitted.

Cricket Match—New-York against Montreal.

Montreal, Thursday, July 7.

The cricket match between New-York and Montreal was finished at 7½ o'clock this evening. The Montrealers won with seven wickets to go down.

Weather at the South.

Augusta, Ga., Thursday, July 7.

The reports from all points South state that the weather is unseasonably cold.

The Paper Mammoth.—The Illustrated quadruple *Constellation*—or the mastodon of newspapers—is the name of an immense pictorial sheet, issued by Gaines Redman, as his share of the celebration due to the 4th of July. It measures 70 by 100 inches, and claims to be as good as it is large.

Lord Campbell.—A "Constant Reader" is informed that Lord Campbell, the present Lord Chancellor of England, has never before held the great seal, though he was Chancellor of Ireland in 1841, under the Administration of Lord Melbourne, when he was raised to the Peerage. He is 80 years of age.

Yacht Race at Fire Island.—A yacht race was improvised at Fire Island on the Fourth of July. Three yachts were entered, viz.: the *Lewis Keese*, *Restless* and *Blackbird*. The distance sailed was 25 miles—the *Lewis Keese* being declared the winner of the prize.

[illegible]

My Dear Sir: I have received [illegible] or two past, your letter dated the [illegible] which you do me the honor to request [illegible] the adoption of a resolution [illegible] by the General Committee of the City of [illegible] expressing the further agitation of the Slavery question in our National politics, and affirming the inutility and expediency of turning the public attention to questions of a more general and pervading character, especially, to the great principles which [illegible] together by the ties of interest and affection the various parts and sections of our widely-extended Republic.

I cannot honestly subscribe to the sentiment of the resolution, that Slavery has no proper connection with our National politics. Its general regulation is admitted by all to be exclusively within the domain of State laws and State Constitutions. The few questions with regard to it, that can come within the province of the General Government, are settled, once for all, by the Constitution of the United States, and have received the practical solution in the natural course of events, which leaves no longer any motive of interest or duty, either to the non-slaveholding or the slaveholding States for their continued agitation.

Every district, on the contrary, of wisdom and patriotism demands that a contention, fraught with so much peril to the existence of the Union itself, as well as threatening dangerous reactionary consequences to the parties and interests concerned in it, whether of the North or the South, should cease, and give place to the calm consideration of other and more legitimate and urgent questions, on which the political freedom and happiness of the whole country depend. These vital national questions can be brought to a safe and happy issue only by the cordial cooperation of patriotic men in every section of the Confederacy—a cooperation hopeless, as all must see, while an internecine controversy is waging on a speculative and peculiarly exciting question, of which the necessary effect, if not the purpose, is to array one section against section in habitual and unrelenting strife.

Having recently had occasion to declare my views very fully on the subject of your communication, before an assemblage of my fellow-citizens at home, I beg leave to send you herewith a copy of the remarks then made by me; to which permit me to add, with the expression of my entire and cordial sympathy in the spirit which dictated the resolution now pending before your Committee, my ardent wishes for the preservence of those who cherish of harmony and conciliation if inconsistent, in the great interest of the perpetual union, liberty and progress.

Accept, I pray you, the sentiments of esteem and respect with which I am very truly and faithfully,

Yours, W. C. RIVES.

Hon. Hiram Ketchum, Esq., Chairman of the Whig Committee of the City of New-York.

Military Items.

Seventy-first Regiment—Military Troubles at Albany—Trial of Rifled Cannon.

The Adjutant-General of New-York has issued an order for the incorporation of a new Company in the Seventy-first Regiment. Ernesen A. Burns is named Captain, and James G. Peaps as First Lieutenant. The new organization will be known as Company L.

The Albany *Argus* says a military difficulty has occurred in that city:

[illegible] Company F—one of the most popular military companies in the city—has refused to join on the Fourth. Recently a number of persons undertook to have two companies organized mainly of Firemen, and the other members of the two Regiments—both elders were anxious for the consolidation of their strength. Every company attached to the Regiments were ordered to parade, but Capt. Ainsworth, of Company F, desired to avoid it, hoping thereby to keep his command intact from the difficulty that existed between the militia and firemen. He, therefore, sent a message over to General Fraser, informing that himself and Company might be excused from parading. The messenger returned with an answer that the General granted the request. However, it was made known, subsequently, that General F. had understood the request to be to excuse Captain A. only, and not the company, and he fully expected to find it in line, under the Lieutenant. What the result will be is left to conjecture. It is rumored that the General looks upon the affair as an insurmountable disobedience of orders, and that the Captain may be court-martialled—possibly the company disbanded."

The report of the Board of Army Officers appointed to test Gen. James' new rifled cannon, has been forwarded to the War Department. The experiments were made at Chicopee, Mass., where the cannon was cast. The Board convened June 7, and continued their experiments for several days. The guns examined were a six-pound bronze cannon, with 3.60 inch calibre, and rifled fifteen grooves; a twelve pounder, rear inch calibre and same number of grooves. In both instances, the twist in rifling was equivalent to one turn in sixty feet at the beginning, and ending in one in twenty.

The projectile designed by Gen. James for these guns, is a cast iron cylinder pointed by a solid conical head,—the diameter being only .06 of an inch less than the bore of the gun, and the length twice the diameter of the calibre. The cylinder retains its full diameter for a quarter of an inch or its length at each end. For the intermediate length its diameter is reduced half an inch, forming a recess in its body, which is filled by a compound of canvas, sheet-tin, and lead. The base of the cylinder has a central cavity or opening of 1.95 inches in diameter, and 1.5 inches deep. When the charge is fired, the gas evolved by the burning of the powder, in its efforts to expel the projectile and to escape from the gun, is forced into the cavity against the compound filling, which is thereby pressed into the grooves of the bore, and by its firm hold in them, the rotary motion is imparted to the projectile.

The report says, "respecting the guns, their merit is due to the rifling, which can be readily applied, at little cost, to all bronzed cannon of the United States, and so render them as far superior to the present *smooth-bore guns*, as in small arms, the most improved rifle surpasses the musket."

Another series of experiments is in contemplation, in which to compare, side by side, the performance of this new gun with those now in use.

The Military Commission appointed by Gov. Newell of New-Jersey, to revise the Militia System of the State, assembled in the Senate Chamber at Trenton on Wednesday, 6th. Brig.-Gen. Ruston presided. After organizing, the Commission adjourned to the 19th July.

Naval Intelligence.

The following Naval orders have been issued:

Commander E. Farrand has been ordered to the Navy yard at Warrington, Florida.

Lieut. James P. Ammerman detached from the U. S. frigate *Congress*, and ordered to command the U. S. steamer *Sumpter*.

Lieut. Geo. W. Dove detached from the rendezvous, New-York, and ordered to the *Congress*.

Lieut. John Rich ordered to the Navy-yard at Warrington, Florida.

Master John Pearson ordered to the Navy-yard at Warrington, Florida.

Surgeon Chs. Maxwell detached from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and ordered to temporary duty on the U. S. sloop-of-war *Wyoming*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas J. Turner detached from the Rendezvous, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Laboratory, New-York.

Surgeon Henry C. Mayo ordered to the receiving ship at New-York.

Assistant Surgeon Robert L. Wines ordered to the frigate *Congress*.

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 9 Place de la Bourse, Paris, June 16 to June 23, 1859:

NEW-YORK.	NEW-YORK.
S. M. Conrad,	W. R. Mitchell,
J. M. Price,	LOUISIANA.
A. Delafield,	S. J. Bronaly,
J. D. Lesley,	J. W. Gray.
J. Bellgamen,	DISTRICT COLUMBIA.
S. F. Teller, Jr., and wife,	C. S. Wheeler.
Miss Sutfort,	ILLINOIS.
W. H. Smith and lady,	P. Palmer.
John P. Lewis,	LOUISIANA.
B. King, wife and niece,	Mrs. L. Janin and son.
J. R. Taylor,	R. F. Allen and lady.
J. C. H. Tower,	C. Hubbard.
J. C. Bancker,	PENNSYLVANIA.
John A

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

$8,000,000 in Treasure on the Way.

The Five-Million Contracts Released by General Wool.

New Orleans, Thursday, July 7.

The steamship *Wm. H. Webb* is below with San Francisco advices of June 20, via Tehuantepec.

The steamships Sonora and Orizaba, which left San Francisco on the 20th for Panama, took $2,000,000 in treasure and 600 passengers.

Business was improving at San Francisco, and prices of some articles were better. Rio Coffee, 16 cts. Money was tight.

Politics were excited. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats had nominated Curry for Governor, and Messrs. McKinney and Booker for Congress.

Arrived at San Francisco, ship *Whirlwind* and United States brig *Flirt*, from New-York; ships *Massena*, from Bordeaux; *Sparkling Sea*, Melbourne; and *Magnolia*, Manilla.

Cleared at San Francisco, *Lookout*, for New-York.

The dates from Mazatlan are to the 31 inst.

There is no political news.

Vera Cruz advices report the $5,000,000 *conducta*, which was recently seized by General Robles, to have arrived there, and to be awaiting shipment. The release was said to have been obtained through the intervention of Mr. McLane.

OUR CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Political Intelligence—The Republican State Nominations—Indictment of City Attorney Tracy—Col. Fremont—Accidents and Incidents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Friday, June 10, 1859.

The Republican State Convention of California met at Sacramento City on Wednesday, and adjourned sine die yesterday. The delegates were divided in sentiment as to the propriety of nominating a straight-out ticket, a portion of them being in favor of some arrangement for a fusion with the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, who, under the lead of Senator Broderick, are organizing with a good deal of spirit for the next State campaign. A decided majority, however, were of opinion that fusion is not desirable at present. The Convention adopted resolutions against the introduction of Slavery into Territory now free; repudiating the modern dogma that Slavery exists in the territories by force of the Constitution, and viewing it as the entering wedge for the enslavement of the free States; against the proposed Slave-code for the territories; denouncing the corruptions and errors of the National Administration; in favor of the Pacific Railroad, and declaring that the Republican Party only can be relied upon as the earnest friends of the measure; in favor of encouragement to the St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Placerville Overland Mail Route equal to that afforded the Butterfield route; in favor of a Homestead law, giving a home, free of cost, to every actual man who will occupy it; in favor of Grow's bill withholding Government lands from public sale until they shall have been open to preemption for ten years; and in opposition to any unjust discrimination against foreigners, in the matter of the elective franchise.

The following State ticket was nominated: For Governor, Leland Stanford, of Sacramento; Lieutenant-Governor, J. F. Kennedy, of Santa Clara; Judge of Supreme Court, O. L. Shafter, of San Francisco; (formerly of Vermont); Clerk of Supreme Court, S. H. Parker, of Trinity; Treasurer, Philip F. Carne, of Yuba; Comptroller, J. R. Clark, of El Dorado; Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. W. Brown, of Sonoma; Surveyor-General, H. S. Love, of San Francisco: for Congress, P. H. Sibley, of Placer, and Col. D. Baker, of San Francisco.

This ticket, at present, has about as much chance of being elected as Buchanan has of a second term—but it is understood that the State Central Committee may, if they think proper, make some arrangement—in the progress of the canvass—with the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, for a fusion. Possibly such an arrangement will result in the election of a portion of the foregoing candidates; but these chances are remote. The Convention, in selecting the Central Committee, had the good sense to leave out altogether F. P. Tracy, its present President, and the City Attorney of San Francisco, whose tergiversations and short-comings have been so disastrously overhauled at the hands of the *Bulletin*.

The regular Administration Democrats hold their State Convention in a few days. Of the delegates elected, so far as heard from, six only can be relied upon to vote for the renomination of Mr. Weller for Governor; fourteen are definitely pledged to the Hon. M. S. Latham, sixteen are claimed for Nugent, five for Weller, and forty-nine are set down as doubtful. Of the latter, a majority I believe will be found in favor of Latham; and the Nugent men will be pretty sure to go in the same direction, after casting a complimentary vote or two for their nominal preference.

A charter election was held at Placerville on Monday last, which resulted in the success of the Anti-Lecompton ticket by large majorities. G. W. Swan was chosen Mayor; Alexander Hunter, Marshal; C. W. Turman, Collector; John Rush, Recorder, and C. W. Mountjoy, Assessor. The reduction in the Overland Mail service terminating at Placerville, has doubtless specially embittered the people of that town against the Administration.

The indictment of City Attorney F. P. Tracy and Supervisor Gaffe has "stirred up the animals" not a little. The Supervisors have passed a special preamble and resolution exculpating themselves from the accidental charge of carelessness made against them by the Grand Jury, showing that their action, complained of by the body, was taken under the advice of the City-Attorney, who informed them that they could take no other course, and that they had no discretion in the premises. Mr. Tracy's trial upon the indictment for extortion, in exacting fees from certain parties as a condition of bringing a civil suit against them in the name of the city, is set down for Monday next. The friends of the accused anticipate his acquittal upon technical grounds. The facts of his case briefly are these: C. R. Garrison, Abram Williams, and others, were indicted for a nuisance in having taken possession of a public street and covered it with buildings, lumber yards, &c. The defendants knew that they were certain to be convicted, and as there could be no appeal taken from this result, so as to enable them to try the title of the city to the property, or to delay for a while the necessity of abandoning it, they desired the criminal suits suspended, and a civil suit instituted instead. It was the duty of Mr. Tracy, as City Attorney, to institute this civil suit, if instituted at all; and the charge now is that he exacted a fee of $1,000, cash down, as the indispensable condition of his performing an act which the city already paid him for! If true, the charge involves him in the disgraceful practice of taking fees from both sides of the case. Several of the parties who desired the civil suit against themselves, swear positively that they paid the "black-mail" money into the hands of one of the most respectable law firms of this State, with the distinct understanding that it was to be paid to Mr. Tracy for the purpose above mentioned, and that they fully believe it was so paid—for, immediately thereafter the civil suit was brought, and the criminal indictments have been allowed ever since to stand unacted upon. The law firm are expected to decline on professional grounds to tell to whom they paid the money; and the defence anticipate, therefore, that the prosecution will fail to show that Mr. Tracy actually received the money. The alternative in the public mind will naturally be that highly respectable members of the legal profession went about among the parties indicted for a nuisance and obtained the paltry sum of $1,000 to put into their own pockets upon the false pretence that they had got to buy it out again to the City Attorney. Whatever the result of the trial before a jury, public sentiment will demand not only that Mr. Tracy shall escape the penalty of the law, but that he shall clear his skirts of all suspicion. He was accorded the privilege of appearing before the Grand Jury to explain away the facts against him, but instead of denying that he received the money, virtually admitted them by attempting to defend his right to receive the money,—and also by claiming that, technically, he was not a "city official," but retained by the President of the Board of Supervisors in his individual capacity.

A fire occurred on Tuesday morning in this city, on Battery-street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, which for a while threatened destruction to all the neighborhood. It originated in the restaurant of one Frank Williams, and soon the flames enveloped five frame buildings, all of which were destroyed. All the buildings in that section are of the most inflammable character, and stand close together. Fortunately there was no wind blowing, or even the prompt exertions of our Fire Department (a branch of the New-York "institution," and the best in the world) could not have saved the adjoining squares. The principal losses were sustained by Edward White and Frank Williams, restaurant-keepers; a tailor named Hoppe; T. W. Pinkham, carpenter; Wm. Carpenter, saloon; Mr. Wass and Mr. Spigelstien.

A fire occurred at Benicia on the same day, which destroyed the building known as the "Bella Union," together with the "El Dorado" and the house of a Mr. Bates.

A letter received here from Guaymas, Sonora, [illegible] Phil. Herring, San Francisco and some thirty or forty Americans had been ordered out of Hermosillo by a mob, led by an Ex-Judge of First Instance. Herring will be remembered as the California Congressman who killed a waiter at Willard's Hotel, in Washington. He was about starting for the Gadsden Purchase.

Our merchants are already alive to the changes which may grow out of the anticipated European war. The ship *Nile Queen* sailed on Sunday last for Liverpool, Peru, with a load of California grain. At Liverpool our shippers purpose to load with barley for Hong Kong, for Liverpool, with which to supply the British powder-manufactories.

We have quite a large sprinkling of Italians in our San Francisco population. Indeed, our fisheries are almost entirely in the hands of Italians, who conduct their shore operations in a little quarter of their own, which bears not a little resemble to a fishing village under their native skies. We have also many Italians of a much better class. It is stated that 15 of the latter left in the *Golden Age*, on Monday last, on their way to Europe, with a view of proffering their services for the regeneration of Italy.

The wife and two children of Roswell S. Lenville were burned to death on Tuesday last, at their residence, about two miles from Lafayette, in Contra Costa county. Lenville, while engaged in his corral, a short distance from the house, seeing his dwelling on fire, hastened towards it. On the way he found his wife near a spring of water, to which her sufferings had led her, but so horribly burned that she lived a few minutes only, having been able only to exclaim: "The lamp." Her two children, a boy of three years, and another only six months, perished in the burning house. There seems to be no doubt that this heart-rending occurrence resulted from the explosion of a fluid lamp.

The young German who shot himself for disappointed love, on Meiggs' wharf, on Sunday last, has since died. It is believed that his true name was Henry Michael. A note, found upon his person, thus indicates that the shot was no accidental:

"Do not accuse anybody of this dead. I have committed it myself. I am tired of life, and would rather be dead. Many persons will say that I was crazy; do not believe it; I have my full senses. Life has no more joy for me; it is lost for me, and I am lost for it. My deed may kill my mother, but I cannot help it. Good-bye, World.

H. Melvin is not my real name, but used that my mother and sisters may not know of my death."

Allen S. Magruire, formerly from Butler County, Pennsylvania, committed suicide at Yorkville, Placer County, on the 30th May, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He seemed to be laboring at the time under heavy mental excitement. A letter found in his pocket, dated the 25th of May, and addressed to "Alex Say," informs the latter that he had wronged the writer, as well as "Uncle Josey S——," in suspecting them of taking his money.

Charles B. Rose, aged about twenty-eight, a native of Philadelphia, hung himself in Calaveras County several days ago. It has been ascertained that he was pecuniarily embarrassed, although in small amount, and it is generally believed that while laboring under the sense of ingratitude, combined with his pecuniary misfortunes, he determined on putting an end to his life.

The inquest upon the body of Joseph Petty, of Michigan, who died suddenly at the What Cheer House, in this city, resulted in a verdict of suicide by strychnine. He had been at the house several days, and on several occasions was noticed to act wildly and strange.

Frederick W. Holmes, a blacksmith, while laboring under the effects of excessive potations, committed suicide on the 31st of May, by cutting his throat, at Putah.

William Morris, *alias* "Tipperary Bill," is to be hanged in this city to-day, for the murder of Richard Doak. He professes penitence and resignation to his fate.

Mr. B. Frank, formerly a liquor merchant at Nevada, was shot and badly wounded at Alleghanytown on Sunday, by S. Mangenberg. It seems the latter was refused the hand of Frank's daughter, for which he insulted him grossly on the street. The father knocked the lover down, and then the latter shot him. The wound will not prove fatal.

Col. Fremont has just got his great quartz drill in operation on the Mariposa claim, and those who for years have been busiest in opposing his works hitherto are now loudest in its praise. It is fully believed that the Colonel and his associates will reap a rich reward for their persevering enterprise.

Mr. Clayton, of Greenburg, Westmoreland County, Penn., was accidentally killed on the 24th of May, by a mass of rock falling upon him, near Sonora, Tuolumne County.

In illustration of the prosperity of our miners, I append a few items from large numbers, of which the interior papers are full. In Nevada County, at Humbug Flat, Myers & Co., have got down to the bed rock, and are making $16 a day to each hand. Fuller, Van Sntck & Co., on Republican Hill, are making $10 per day to the hand. The old Marlow claim, and the claims of the Canadian Company opposite Republican Hill, given up years ago as worthless, have been paying $15 a day to the hand, during the last three months. A number of individual mining claims on Manzanita Hill and vicinity have been sold this season at $2,000 and $3 000 each. At Omega, Prescott & Co. are paying $18 per day to the hand. Messrs. Goodlin & Co. about $10. None of the claims pay less than $4. At Diamond Creek two men—Hackney and Kinzer—realized $900 for three days' labor. This is the first company that has completely opened this locality.

In Tuolumne County, the old Brainerd claim on Gold Hill, which four years ago was sold for a song and supposed to have been nearly exhausted, has recently yielded 40 ounces, worth $700, during a single week. On Secret Gulch, two men took out 30 ounces in a week. Look at these facts, and the five millions per month which we send you in gold, and then say whether California does not present superior advantages for industrious men who are able and willing to work.

The steamer *Fairwood* arrived from Victoria this morning, brings very gloomy accounts from the gold regions of British Columbia, but no general news of interest. Miners were continuing to return, discouraged, from the Upper Frazer River country. The Chinamen, however, who are satisfied with smaller gains, are constantly finding their way to the mines, where they remain.

Tragedies.

ASSASSINATION IN ILLINOIS.

A letter from Carlinville, Ill., to the St. Louis *Republican* says: "An old gentleman by the name of Cecil, aged 73 years, from Kentucky, arrived here on Monday evening last, on his way to visit his sons living in this county, accompanied by a young man who formed his acquaintance on the boat plying between your city and New-Orleans. They stayed in this place until the following morning, when the old gentleman hired a horse and buggy, and left here with the young man for his son's farm. When about eight miles from town, and when they were going through a dark, gloomy bottom, it is supposed that the young man feigned an excuse to stop and go into the woods, leaving the old gentleman to hold the horse, whereupon the young man cut a club, came back unseen by the old man, and struck him senseless in the buggy. From appearances in the road, there had been a severe struggle between the two men. The road was so greatly marked up by the scuffle, that a passer-by observing this, the horse and buggy without any driver, and a hat in the road, suspicioned something wrong. He stated the case at the first house, when a company of men repairing to the place spoken of, found as described, and the old man weltering in his blood. He was most horribly beaten, had a large stab in the neck, and the club which had caused his death lying across his arms. Nothing was to be found of the young man who had accompanied him. The sons of the murdered man had been expecting their father for a number of days, and being uneasy of his welfare, one of them started a few days since for Kentucky to learn of his detention. He is still on his way unconscious of his father's fate. The old gentleman had purchased lands in this county for his sons and came to pay for them. He was to bring about $2,500, which amount it is supposed he had with him when murdered."

TWO OTHER TRAGEDIES.

The Howard County (Indiana) *Tribune*, June 27, says: "This morning, just as it was beginning to get light, Isaac Plowers, proprietor of the Kokomo Hotel, was found by his family trying to get in the back door of his own house, with his head cut in the most horrible manner. Upon examination of the place where he had been, at the wood-pile, the chips had an appearance that looked as if butchering had been done. The chips all around were besprinkled, and the axe was covered with blood, the handle being as red as if it had been dipped with blood. There were not less than twenty cuts on the head of Mr. P., in front and behind. Most of them seem to have been inflicted with the *inside* corner of the axe. It is possible that the wounds may not prove fatal."

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal*, June 24, says: "On Friday morning last, a gentleman arrived at Lahr's Hotel, in Lafayette, and registered himself as D. Franklin, of Memphis, Tennessee. In company with him was a person named G. D. Allen, who also registered himself as from Memphis, and Charles Holbrook, of Attica, in this State. It transpired from some remarks made by Allen that they were in pursuit of a runaway negro, belonging to Mr. Franklin, whose overseer Allen represented himself to be. Holbrook had been engaged to assist them. They left the hotel after breakfast on Friday morning, and were last seen together in a very suspicious locality in the northern part of the city. It was known that Franklin had a large amount of money about him, and his failure to return to the hotel, where his baggage remained, excited suspicion, particularly as Holbrook bears a bad character. On Saturday evening, Allen and Holbrook turned up in Attica, without [illegible]

[illegible] Sunday, July 3, [illegible] Commencement [illegible] Prof. Peck, of West Point, [illegible] and interested the Prosecuting Attorney [illegible] man had been arrested in that place, on Sunday, for larceny, and made statements to the effect that he knew of a murder having been committed in or near this city on the Friday previous, and that he could point out the spot where the body of the victim was buried. His description of the murdered man [illegible] exactly with the personal appearance of the missing Passenger.

[illegible] Frenchman in Panama.

From a Paris Correspondent.

[illegible] for departures, and preparations are in full progress in and in Paris the streets and shops are full of people. Women on the eve of going to complete their preparations, the new comers to replenish their wardrobes, and what obliges everybody to make some change, whichever way you turn, the scene is animated and lively. Light shawls of every description are in greater request than ever; the plain grenadines are unquestionably the most fashionable, and they are delicately embroidered with black silk. These robes have wreaths of vine-leaves, oak-leaves, grapes, or acorns, are trimmed also with black Chantilly lace, as guipure would be too heavy. Grossille, and light green, are the favorite colors in grenadine also; but black and violet are pretty and very much worn. Sometimes they are made with two or three rows of gold braid or twist, and hanging over this trimming we have seen a row of gold pendants, an Arabian fashion which has a charming effect. These new ornaments are named "Stephanis," after the young Queen of Portugal. They are only adopted by carriage ladies; for in Paris it is a general rule to avoid wearing gold in the streets. If gold thread finds its way among the black lebanoise, or mesh composing the robe for bonnets, it is seldom seen on crown, and when it does appear the effect is judged upon as bad taste.

A new shape, lately introduced, has caused the greatest admiration of all who are capable of judging with good taste. It is black and figured with embossed flowers, say for instance, roses, pansies, or lilac. Outside the bonnet is a bunch of flowers which corresponds precisely with the one represented on the ribbon, and inside is a wreath of the same, entirely surrounding the face. This harmonious idea is due to Mme. Gervais, who has ordered quantities of ribbons and flowers to match, and it is a great improvement on the motley mixture so prevalent last year.

Muslin dresses are more frequent than anything else. They are made with flounces which are edged with lace, or the flounces are tucked, which gives them strength. This method is particularly suitable for white muslin, but what above all things ought to be avoided are white jackets and black skirts. White jackets are entirely abandoned; they have been too long tolerated, and they are now left to the tender mercies of the lady's maid. Light silk dresses, fit for cooler days, are made with full plain skirts, which get less ample as they approach the waist. About half a yard from the bottom of the skirt is a flat ruche of whole-colored taffetas, which is carried up the sides, and made to look like a second skirt. The corsage is square, with a taffetas ruche all round the shoulders, and instead of a *fichu*, it is worn with a full tucker of white silk tulle. The sleeves are open and reach to the middle of the arm. It is quite immaterial in this case, whether under-sleeves are worn or the arm left bare. If they are preferred, they should be in silk tulle or lace, and ornamented with ribbons or narrow velvet. Guipure and thick muslin are not proper materials to accompany an elegant dress such as we have described. They are fit for *negligé*, as are all sleeves closed at the wrist. Our linen warehouse make a more luxurious display than ever, and laces and insertions are in a fair way of being superseded by embroideries.

Commutation of Plumer's Sentence—Plumer's Card of Thanks.

From the Boston Atlas and Bee, July 7.

J. M. Cooper, a special messenger from the office of the Attorney-General of the United States, arrived in this city yesterday, bringing to United States Marshal Freeman an official document, signed by the President, commuting the sentence against Cyrus W. Plumer to imprisonment for life. The Marshal, with the messenger, proceeded at once to the jail, and the document was read to the prisoner, in the presence of Dr. Wiswell, the Rev. Dr. Lothrop, the Rev. Phineas Stow, John A. Andrew, Esq., F. H. Parson, Esq., and others, friends who have been interested in Plumer. By the telegraph dispatch, of which he had heard, and by a letter which the Rev. Dr. Lothrop had received from Washington, Plumer's mind had been somewhat prepared for the intelligence which the special messenger and the official document brought him. He was deeply affected, but controled his feelings in a manly way. After an exchange of congratulations, most of the party left the jail. Mr. Plumer, through one of them, desired to express his thanks in the following card:

PLUMER'S CARD.

I desire to express my thanks to all the friends and editors of public journals who have been active in my behalf; to all the signers of petitions in my favor; to many friends at Washington, to the members of the Cabinet, and especially to the President of the United States, for the change which has been made in my sentence, and to assure them that my future conduct shall show that interest has not been felt or mercy shown to a bad or unworthy man. (Signed.) C. W. PLUMER.

As stated above, Plumer, on hearing the document read, was much affected; too much so to give expression to his feelings. The intelligence, however, was indescribably gratifying to him, and it will be so to the Community at large.

In a conversation shortly after the above interesting event, Plumer said that if the awful sentence of the law had been carried out, he should have died like a man; to this he had fully made up his mind, though still asserting his innocence of the crime alleged against him. Amid the burdens that pressed so heavily upon him, he maintained a courage that was truly heroic.

The Marshal was unable to comply with the request of our reporter for a copy of the commutation document, it not having been officially presented to the District Attorney, who had but a few moments before left for Nahant. As to contents are, in substance, that the sentence is changed from death to imprisonment for life, in deference to the 20,000 and more petitioners who have asked for the clemency. Emphasis is also given upon Plumer's efforts in saving the lives of the first and second mates. The President very properly regards this as a strongly redeeming act, and one which has, in no little degree, changed his mind. The remainder of the document is mainly of a technical character, giving directions as to carrying out the commutation and imprisonment.

Plumer will be removed to the State Prison in Charlestown in a few days, where we have no doubt his conduct will be such as to reward the labors of his friends who have brought about this gratifying result.

From the Washington Star, July 6.

We are glad to learn that yesterday President Buchanan commuted to imprisonment for life, the sentence of death impending over the youth, Cyrus W. Plumer, the mutineer, of whose case the public have heard so much through the newspapers of late. New testimony was brought to the notice of the President, we understand, which gave the case a different aspect from that which bore on the trial, resulting in the conviction of mutiny and murder. The case has elicited more interest in Boston and New-York than any other one known to the history of maritime tragedies. Some twenty thousand persons, principally immediately connected with maritime affairs, besought the President to this exercise of his prerogative, by petitions, most of them being actuated not by personal sympathy with the youth, but rather by a conviction that, under the circumstances, it was due to public justice and right that he should not be made a victim of circumstances, for which he was really far less responsible than others who had escaped through the law's meshes. In his action in this case, the public will see that the President has carried out his purpose so inflexibly maintained, of permitting no other than that of the public good, to induce him to interpose his prerogative between the law and its victims.

The Oberlin Rescuers Printing a Paper.—The *Rescuer* is the title of a small sheet, edited by the Oberlin Rescuers in jail at Cleveland, the first number of which was issued on the 4th of July. The principal editor is Prof. Peck, who explains the appearance of the paper as follows:

"After the 'political prisoners' had remained in jail for seventy-five days, they began to find themselves possessed of 'thoughts that breathed and words that burned.' We not only wished to utter them, but we wished to print them. Could the thing be done? We looked around for printers and found among the 'prisoners' two rusty and dilapidated 'typos,' one of whom had not handled a 'stick' for fifteen years. Would the Sheriff allow us a corner of the jail for a printing-office? We asked him. Generous as ever, he replied, 'Certainly, and I'll help you, too, if I can.' 'O, where shall type be found?' we next inquired. The generous purchasers of our old printing-office responded by lending us a font of small pica, and the liberal publisher of the Cleveland *Daily Leader* (the very paper which would please you, gentle reader,) added more, with other things. For a 'plane' we used a carpenter's, with the irons knocked out. A policeman's club answered for a mallet in 'taking proof,' and, for the other purposes, we could select a pounding instrument from a large pile of shackles which lay at our feet. A fellow prisoner supplied us with 'side sticks,' 'quoins,' and 'regiet,' made from a whitewood board. Another prisoner sawed up a fence board to make a 'rack.' (Quite like a 'felon' that, but we must settle it with the Commissioners.) For a 'shooting stick'—not the dangerous kind which we have understood 'rescuers' sometimes use, but a simpler instrument—we hewed out a piece of slave, and the door-stone answered for a 'table.' Thus furnished, and with the ample space of just five feet by ten for a printing-office we proceeded to establish the *Rescuer*. If we labor under difficulties it is but appropriate, for 'rescuers' always do. We forgot to express regret that we could not procure italics. Many were needed. We must ask our readers to supply the emphasis according to taste."

The Wheat Crop in Michigan.—At last we have some definite knowledge of the wheat crop in Michigan, and are happy to be able to congratulate our readers that neither the late untimely frosts, the doleful croaking of unscrupulous *bulls*, nor the anxious fears of nervous agriculturists, have had any effect in defeating our hopes of an abundant harvest. True, the June frosts did much mischief, especially on heavy soils, and on the borders of wet and marshy lands, but the amount thus destroyed was comparatively very inconsiderable, and will be more than made up by the unusual excellence of the crop on lighter and drier soils. In the reports that were circulated of disaster to the crop, molehills were often magnified into mountains by the fears of those most directly interested; and that again much more was heard from those sections than from places where no cause for complaint existed. Hence the misgivings that have generally prevailed with reference to the approaching harvest. In the [illegible]

[illegible] commenced, and all damages being duly paid, [illegible] the Sixth Avenue line [illegible] Saturday, July 2.

Stranding of the Ship Stalwart.

PASSENGERS AND CREW LANDED—SAMBRIDGE AND CREW SAVED BY A BRITISH BARK.

The destruction of the ship *Stalwart* by fire, in latitude 36° 17' longitude [illegible] while on a voyage from New-Orleans to Liverpool, has already been announced. Capt. W. H. Lewis and the [illegible] passengers of the disaster.

The ship, June 11th, [illegible] commenced with a fine breeze from S. S. W., with clear and pleasant weather, which continued in this favorable state for two days. At midnight, a strong smell of smoke was perceived in the cabin, and search was immediately made to discover the cause of it; took off the after hatch leading to the store-room, just aft of the cabin, and found large volumes of smoke issuing therefrom. Called all hands immediately, and searched the after storeroom, but found no fire there. The smoke gradually increasing in density, bored an augur hole through the storeroom deck into the between decks, and found the fire to be in the after part of the ship below; and rapidly increasing; plugged up the augur hole, and used every endeavor to smother the fire, but without avail, for in about two hours the fire broke through into the after cabin, and the whole after part of the ship below was in a complete blaze. Found [illegible]

[illegible] the vessel up to the wind, [illegible] and got preparations made to abandon her. Still headed her course, as it was impossible to do so. The colored crew were detailed to get provisions, getting clothing, [illegible] &c., as circumstances would permit, for the passengers and crew. [illegible] part of the ship; but being driven out by the smoke and flames a portion of the specie was abandoned. Shortly after daylight the fog lifted, and a sail was seen, bearing E.S.E., about three miles distant, standing to the eastward. The ship was kept away for her, and the colors set Union down. In a few minutes the fog again set in, the *Stalwart* keeping her course in the direction of the sail. About 6 o'clock the mizzen mast fell over the stern; an hour after the fog again lifted, and we discovered a sail bearing S. W., about five miles distant, and steering directly for us; soon after, she took in her light sails and hove to, and the colors set Union down. In a few minutes the flames from the after part of the ship had communicated to the mizzen topmast, and the flames from the [illegible] prevented their spreading forward. The boats, with a barrel of bread and one of water, a compass, chart and quadrant in each, were then lowered down and hauled forward as far as possible. About 9 A. M. the entire ship as far as the main rigging was in a blaze, the flames reaching to the mizzen topmast head. Soon after the sail, which proved to be the British bark *Princess Helena*, of White Haven, Capt. Connell, from Demerara for Cork, hove to, just to windward, and lowered a boat. The boat containing the females was sent on board the bark, and the specie saved was placed in another boat and sent on board, and a part of the crew were sent off in the third boat. At 9½ A. M. the flames reaching to the main-topmast, canting forward, cut away the main-topmast back stays, to prevent it from falling forward. At this time the ship was burned to the water's edge, as far as amidships, and sinking fast by the stern. The few remaining on board were then ordered into the remaining boat, who had hardly shoved off when the mainmast fell over the side, a part of the rigging falling across the boat. The flames now completely enveloped the ship. The boat then proceeded to the bark, where all were kindly received, and every attention paid us by Capt. Connell and crew. Shortly after noon not a vestige of the *Stalwart* was to be seen. The cause of the fire is unknown. The ship had been out from the Bar 28 days, and there was no communication with that part of the ship where the fire was discovered.

Kidnappers on Trial at Cleveland.

From the Cleveland Leader, July 6.

The kidnapping cases of Jacob K. Lowe, Daniel Davis, Anderson Jennings and Richard P. Mitchell are set for to-day in the Lorain Common Pleas. Jennings, Mitchell and Bacon, the Kentucky slave-owner and catchers, have been in this quarter and Canada for some days, making thorough search by agents and otherwise in the Queen's free dominions for the rescued Joss. Failing to find him, and acting on the advice of Belden, the Government Counsel provided by the Administration at Washington, they have been trying to escape merited justice and a trial in Lorain through a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Judge McLean, and made returnable to McLean or Wilson. Marshal Johnson's engineering of the writ is worth recording. Early Saturday morning Jennings called on Sheriff Burr and told him Marshal Johnson was in town, and inquired when he would be back. He was told at night. Jennings left and Burr went on his business. Johnson called at the Sheriff's office and found him absent. He dispatched a messenger for the Sheriff, but the Lorain officer sent word back that the Marshal could come to him if his business was urgent. On the Sheriff's return at evening, Jennings accosted him by the roadside. Having other business to transact, after putting out his horse, the Sheriff went about it, and Johnson and Jennings had to forego the pleasure of an interview until Sunday morning. Then the United States Marshal inquired of the Sheriff if he received prisoners on Sunday. The reply was he did on proper papers. Johnson wished to surrender the kidnappers, but admitted that he had no order to do so from the Lorain Court. The Sheriff, of course, declined to receive them. Monday morning, the kidnappers, their bail, and Government counsel and officials, were on hand bright and early to get the indicted into jail or the custody of the Lorain Sheriff by some sort of sharp practice. Foiled in this, for the Sheriff knew his duty too well to receive them without an order of Court, the baffled and enraged United States Attorney Belden directed the Marshal to serve the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge McLean on Sheriff Burr. This was done, and yesterday the Sheriff appeared at the United States Court House in this City, and made return of the writ that the persons named therein were not in his custody, which return was accepted, and the Sheriff returned to open Court in Lorain and call the kidnappers to trial to-day. The Hon. Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, has come up to defend the Kentuckians.

Dartmouth College.—We learn from a correspondent at Hanover, that some trouble has lately occurred between the faculty and four of the senior class—two of whom have abandoned their connection with the College, and will graduate elsewhere. They are students of high ability, and have ever sustained a good reputation. One of them had been elected class officer for class day, which will now be given up, as all the class officers intend to resign. The offence was absence of a week from college—the penalty loss of standing. Unable to see the President to gain permission to absent themselves, they sought to be excused after their return, but without success.—*Boston Journal.*

The Turf.

FAST TROTTING ON THE UNION COURSE.

Union Course, L. I., Thursday, July 7.—Purse $500; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

D. Tallman, br. s. *George Patchin*	1	1	2	2	1
D. Pinder, br. g. *Brown Dick*	2	2	1	1	2
H. Woodruff, b. m. *Lady Woodruff*	Drawn.				
C. Carl's s. m. *Miller's Damsel*	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 2.28¼, 2.29½, 2.29, 2.28¾, 2.29.

The above race is the fastest on record. The five heats were well contested. *Patchin* had the call in betting against the field previous to starting, and as the race progressed, each in turn became the favorite. A good deal of money changed hands on this race; in fact, it was one of the most interesting trots ever witnessed, causing a great deal of excitement.

Union Course, L. I.—Pacing Match, for $1,000—Thursday, July 7.—Mile heats, to 250 lbs. wagons.

R. Darling, b. g. *James Hughes*.....Received forfeit.
W. Houseman, b. g. *Yankee Boy*.....Paid forfeit.

Challenge Extraordinary.—The owner of *James Hughes* will match him against anything alive in the shape of horseflesh for $2,500 a-side.

Police Reports.

Complaint against a Howard-street House.—A charge was made by John F. Landon, of No. 160 West Thirtieth-street, against Charles Hansel and Clara Hansel for keeping an alleged disorderly house, the resort of thieves and prostitutes, at No. 33 Howard-street. Alderman Brady held the husband and wife to answer in bonds of $500 each.

Assault with a Sword.—John Maxwell, bartender, of No. 94 Chatham-street, was held to bail in $500, by Alderman Brady, to answer a charge of felonious assault. The complainant, Albert Lombard, of No. 21 New-Bowery, alleges that Maxwell, on the 5th instant, drew a two-edged sword upon him, and afterwards tried to break into his room to murder him.

The Baxter-street Stabbing Case.—John Winebeck, tailor, of No. 13 Baxter-street, who stabbed Joseph Green at No. 32 Baxter-street a few days since, was yesterday arrested by Officer Muldoon, of the Sixth Ward. Dr. Waterman, who attends Green, yesterday made an affidavit before Justice Connolly that the injured man lay in a very critical condition. Winebeck was committed to await the result of Green's wounds.

Locked Up in Default of Bail.—Stephen Gordon, arrested for selling a bogus ticket to a poor German, as reported in yesterday's Times, was taken before Alderman Brady yesterday at the City Hall Police Court, and committed to the Tombs to answer a charge of swindling, in default of $1,000 bail.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
FIRE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
D. C. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Day-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broad-way. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Grinsdorpe's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braids Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

F. & L. Sallon Brothers, No. 489 Broadway.
1. The largest Hair Emporium in the Union.
2. Hair made to order and warranted to fit.
3. All styles of Braids, at very low prices.

Linen Department.
Ready-made Linen Mills Muslin Drawers, Bosom Undershirts, &c., at Nos. 67 and 69 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRAUT, Agent.

Official Printing of the Legalized Lotteries.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Authorized by the Legislatures who Swear Commissions to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra class, No. 370, July 1, 1859.
62, 9, 12, 75, 49, 17, 35, 5, 32, 2, 38, 18, 15.
Class No. 376, July 7, 1859.
53, 14, 58, 26, 21, 50, 47, 67, 63, 66, 62, 28.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 371, July 7, 1859.
54, 60, 10, 14, 75, 52, 42, 8, 43, 24, 9.
Class No. 372, Extra, July 7, 1859.
49, 11, 53, 64, 68, 50, 37, 51, 3, 45, 62, 76, 70.

N. B.—Persons can have dispatches sent them, free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

John Hayward, Exchange and Commission Broker—Delaware, Georgia and other Lotteries bought and sold. Mail orders punctually attended to. Address No. 176 Greenwich-st.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequalled, for the reason that they are more durable, are capable of doing more work and of executing more kinds of sewing than any other machine. Have now been sold [illegible]
The New Family Machines, at $50 and $60, have become a necessity wherever they have become known.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. Have removed temporarily from No. 495 to No. 361 Broadway, where they will continue to sell their celebrated Reinotom Family Sewing Machines. Now styles at reduced prices.
Their removal is only temporary, and in a very short time they will again occupy enlarged and beautiful premises at No. 495.

Maravilla. Maravilla. Maravilla.
The most wonderful preparation known
FOR DESTROYING DANDRUFF;
CURING BALDNESS;
RELIEVING SICK HEADACHE;
PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT, AND PRODUCING GLOSSY CURLS.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers, and by the Proprietors. Price, 50 cents.
CHARLES ERASET & CO., No. 26 Maiden-lane.

French Pans, Silk Nets, Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, &c., &c.
A splendid assortment of the above and of many other NEW GOODS, comprising the LATEST PARIS STYLES, now landing from steamer *Ocean Queen*, and suitable to the best City trade.
Additional NOVELTIES received by every successive steamer from Havre, for sale to the trade only, by
HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

Consumption and Asthma Cured.—Dr. H. James discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return paper. Address DR. O. P. BROWN, No. 12 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND ONLY ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Superior Shirts
AT RETAIL.
OUR OWN MAKE.
IRA PERREGO & SON, No.

PUBLIC LANDS—IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Board of Land officers at Marysville, California, having asked instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office as to the proper construction of the act of 26th February, 1859, entitled "An Act to authorize settlers upon sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, who settled before the survey of the public lands, to pre-empt their settlements," the Commissioner replied, that in order to give full effect to the act a construction consistent with recent and just decisions was necessary to ascertain as near as possible the intention of the legislature, and, as a means of arriving at such intention, to consult previous legislation on the same subject. The acts of Congress authorizing settlements on unsurveyed lands, and the joint resolution of 3d March, 1857, authorizing the reservation of school sections in Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota, are enlarging in their todays views as well as beneficial and remedial. So with the act of 26th February, 1859. It should, therefore, receive a liberal construction. To adopt a construction that confines its provisions to settlers prior to its date, would defeat the object of Congress, and be an unreasonable and unjust discrimination in favor of such settlers, and inconsistent with all the uniform policy of Congress, as manifested by all previous legislation on the subject. The Commissioner concluded that the only rational and just interpretation of the act is, that it operates equally upon all settlers upon the class of lands contemplated, (school sections before they are surveyed,) whether their settlements be anterior or subsequent to its date.—*Construction.*

The Boston *Journal*, July 5, says: "We regret to learn that the Hon. Rufus Choate, who sailed from this city in the steamship *Europa*, on Wednesday last, for Liverpool, was obliged to leave the steamer at Halifax, on account of the feeble state of his health."

DRY GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING EMPORIUM.

A department exclusively for gentlemen's wear may be found every article in this way that can be mentioned, consisting of shirts, drawers, cravats, ties, suspenders, gloves, robes de chambre, traveling shawls, &c.

Fabrics and collars made to order, (hand work,) sure fit or no sale.

Entrance through GENIN'S Hosiery Store, No. 607 Broadway, and side door of St. Nicholas Hotel.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

ATGREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES GRAY & CO.,

Now offer the whole of their stock of

HIGH DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

AND

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,

At greatly reduced prices.

No. 736 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS ARE THE MOST STYLISH now in use; no shirring or cutting the tape on woven chirts; 13 springs, $1 25; 14 springs, $1 50; and 15 springs $2. Dresses supplied with 9 springs at $2 per dozen; 12 springs, $3; and 14 springs $4 50. All skirts woven, C. L. HARDING Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND BINDINGS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for use in connection with all my own manufactures. None of the kind ever made in the United States will equal them in quality, and in the finish my goods are unsurpassed. HORACE H. DAY,

No. 25 Cortlandt-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORKING FARMER.—50 CENTS PER YEAR, in advance; $1 per annum. A monthly journal, edited by Prof. J. J. Mapes, assisted by Henry C. Vail, George E. Waring, Henry S. Olcott, and J. Fenno Lowe, all practical and scientific farmers. The first six months, commencing July 1, will include the theory of manures and their application, vegetable and grass crops, fruit and fruit trees, full preparation of soils for farm purposes, review of the report of flour, grain and produce markets, &c. Published by

CHARLES V. MAPES,

Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Wall-st. Buildings, corner Beekman and Nassau-sts., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

LESSONS IN FRENCH.—A YOUNG FRENCH professeur, a graduate of a university, who has had several years' experience in teaching, and who can give the best references, offers his services to any one desiring to acquire a ready knowledge of the French language. He has had considerable of his practical talent in teaching interesting children from 6 to 10 years of age. He would accept a situation in a wealthy family, or give lessons in town. Address PROFESSEUR FRANÇAIS, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—THE BEST and cheapest boarding school in the land. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Superior advantages for French, painting and piano music. Write for a catalogue. The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 2 P. M. to 4. Gentlemen's classes from 7 to 10 P. M. Terms, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or J. A. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 94 Broadway.

A THOROUGH INSTRUCTION GIVEN TO a pupil at their residence, or in schools, by an experienced teacher. Address TEACHER, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE SCHOOL NEAR Fulton, Har. County, Md., a single gentleman of experience and ability in teaching; well qualified to teach the Latin, Greek and French languages, the different branches of English and mathematics, including the sciences. Address the Rev. JOHN E. KEECH.

A TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD LONG experience in teaching the various branches of an English education, together with Latin, Greek, French and mathematics, is open to an engagement. He refers to the parents of his present pupils. Address SIGMA, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF AN EASTERN University, experienced in teaching English, mathematics and classics, wishes to obtain a situation as teacher at the South. Address PROFESSOR, Peconic, L. I.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, (A GRADUate,) having taught several years in this country and in one of the best institutions of the City, wishes a situation in or out of the City; unexceptionable references given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY a German lady, much experienced in tuition, in a private family. She teaches English, German, French and music in all its branches. Good references. Address M. L., No. 122 Sixteen-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education, a situation as companion or governess. No salary desired, only a pleasant home. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 1,283 Post-office, Detroit, Michigan.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, FROM THE HUDSON River Railroad cars, at Cold Spring, N. Y., on Monday, July 4, a black and tan Terrier Dog, about 28 pounds weight, ears cropped short, tail half cut; has a white spot on the breast, three white feet, and a slight scar on the back. Any person returning him to JOSEPH PEDORE, Cold Spring, or to THOMAS FRIOE, *Herald* Office, New-York, will receive the above reward.

LOST—WHILE ASSISTING TO RESCUE A WOman and two children at the fire in Broadway near Bleecker-st., on the evening of July 6, a pocketbook containing two notes and some other papers, of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever will return the same to No. 30 Bowery, shall be suitably rewarded.

C. FRANCIS.

LOST—IN FIFTH-AVENUE OR WASHINGTON-square, June 16, a lady's hunting watch. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the jewelry store of Mr. CURTIS, — Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

CIGARS.

SENOR ANTONIO LAHENS—FROM CUBA—has the honor to inform his friends and the public in general that on SUNDAY, the 11th inst., he will open a large cigar manufactory at No. 26 Maiden-lane, second floor, in partnership with Senor J. E. HERNANDEZ. Senor LAHENS is a native of the Island of Cuba, and has been in the tobacco business for twenty years. He has opened neither trouble nor money in procuring the best Vuelta Abajo tobacco for his manufactory. The business will be carried on under the firm of LAHENS & HERNANDEZ.

CIGARS! CHOICE HAVANA!! PRINCIPE Carl German cigars!!! of all styles and brands, for sale low. Also, tobacco, snuff, and other articles pertaining to the trade. MOSES WERTHEIM, Manufacturer, No. 66 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, very cheap, for sale, by STRATTON, BANFORD & CO., importers, No. 69 Beaver-st., corner William, opposite Delmonico's.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF ELIZA-BETH MURPHY, formerly Elizabeth Nelson. She left Liverpool in the ship Constellation, on board the *Claybourne*, commanded by Capt. Gillespie, about 5 years ago, and is supposed to be now in America, and very near of age. Any one giving her residence, by letter, to DANIEL CLARK, Box No. 1,126 Post-office, Buffalo, N. Y. Buffalo, June 21, 1859.

BILLIARDS.

REMOVAL.

O'CONNOR & ULLENDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BILLIARD TABLES,

Have removed from Nos. 63 and 65 Ann-st. to 104, 106, 108, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST., between Broome and Spring sts.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—WILL meet at the Park Row House on THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 8, at 7½ o'clock; to hear the report of the committee appointed for defraying expenses for 4th of July celebration, and for other business.

By order,

H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

BREAKFAST TABLE AND TEA SPOONS.—A very handsome article, suitable to please parties, very cheap and good, in quantities to suit.

WM. S. MURRAY, No. 2 John-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country by a respectable young woman, who is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; also, to help a neat and competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress. Both are competent and trustworthy servants, able and willing to work. Very best of references. Call at No. 1 3rd-st., near 2d-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, LATELY arrived from the City of Dublin, Ireland, a situation to take care of growing-up children and sew; is a neat plain sewer and a very good housekeeper; will be found trustworthy and obliging; would be willing to go to the country for the Summer. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 2, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITuation as cook; is an excellent cook, understands all its branches, has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; would wish to engage in a private family. Can produce the best of City references as to capacity and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 45 West 13th-st., over the store, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last 16 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 13th-st., in the musicstore, near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups, and game; no objection to a first class hotel or first-rate boarding-house, either country or City; best of City reference. Apply at No. 8 6th-st., near the Bowery, from 9 till 5.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE ENGlish woman, a situation as seamstress, to go with a family into the country, or as housekeeper, to remain in the City, where trust and confidence is required, having lived in that capacity a number of years in England. Address S. B., Union-square Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery and family sewing, or would do chamber work and fine washing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Has the best of recommendations. Would prefer the country for the Summer season. Call at No. 36 3d-av., near 11th-st., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young girl, as waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; understands her business perfectly; can give the best of City references from her last situation. Can be seen at No. 48 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—ENGAGEMENTS BY A COMPETENT dressmaker, who understands making boys' clothes, and can sew on a machine; would take a situation. Superior reference. Apply at No. 136 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiting upon and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a young woman with good reference; also, by a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 12th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as good plain cook and excellent baker, or would take a laundress' place; understands doing up fine muslins; no objection to the country. Call at No. 126 Greenwich-av., in the store, opposite 13th-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES OF SOME EXperience, to act as agents for a Ladies' Association. This will be found a pleasant and lucrative occupation. Apply to G M NEWTON, No. 1 Spruce-st., Tribune Buildings, after 3 P. M.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; is an excellent baker, and would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and assist with the washing and froning or chambermaid and child's nurse; has had four years' experience in the care of children. Call at No. 218 East 14th-st., first floor, front room. Good reference.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A PROTestant, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two or three days at No. 611 Greenwich-st., first floor, front. Best of reference given and required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and do plain sewing; no objection to the country or to travel. Address M. M. O'DONELL, No. 254 Delancy-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and froning, or to take care of growing-up children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference. She can be seen at her present place, No. 38 1st-st., until Friday, the 8th inst.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; thoroughly understands the business. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 63 20th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook, wash and iron; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 145 7th av., near 20th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally are informed that a good supply of superior servants—German, English, Scotch, Irish, and others, with first-class recommendations, can be obtained daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway; up-stairs. This Institution, for years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman, on strictly honorable principles. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance, French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper wants an engagement; has been engaged in one of the most extensive houses in the City for the past three years as cashier and book-keeper, to whom he refers. Address L. E., No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, MARRIED man, without a family, who understands gardening in all its branches, can take care of and drive a horse, milk a cow; is handy and willing, and not afraid of work. To such a man $26 per month for eight months, and $22 per month for the four Winter months, together with house rent, will be given. Address GLENWOOD, Box No. 137 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, fruit, flowers and vegetables, farming; also conducted a large place for the last nine years, as reference will show. Can be seen at Messrs. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st.; or address GARDENER, the same, until employed.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, just arrived from the South, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; has long experience in both countries; the best of references; no objections to the country, or to make himself useful. To be seen for two days. Address P. M. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITUation as coachman; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses both in this and the old country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City reference. Any person desirous of such a man can address N. G., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom in City or country; would be willing to assist in gardening and make himself generally useful; can work; has three years' reference from his last employer. Address M. Y., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as light porter in a store, or as wrapper-writer in a newspaper office, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Writes a good running hand, and has references for application and industry. Address J. C., Box 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who thoroughly understands the care of horses in all its branches, and can take care of a small vegetable garden; has no objection to City or country; the best of reference from his last place. Address C. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, AGED TWENTY, fully conversant with the duties of an entry clerk or assistant book-keeper, is desirous of obtaining a situation in either of the above capacities. Is a good penman and quick accountant. Best of City references, or security, if required. Address B. L., Box 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one who well understands his business: is a good grower of vegetables; understands the proper care of graperies, all kinds of fruit trees, and the laying out of handsome grounds and walks, &c. Address C. F., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A LIGHT PORTER'S PLACE; CAN write a good hand; quick at figures; good recommendations. Address PORTER, Box No. 215 *Times* Office until employed. N. B.—Any other light business would be accepted by the applicant.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Englishman, a situation as waiter; understands his business fully; has the best of City reference, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Apply for two days, at No. 222 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN a first-class commission house; is well acquainted with the French and Spanish languages. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; GOOD reference as to capability; understands farming and stock; would like a place within 20 miles of this City. Address, until employed, T., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A PRIvate family. Apply at No. 36 East 14th-st., corner of University-place, for two days, where he has lived for the last four years.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, EMPLOYMENT as porter in a store. Call at No. 194 Pearl-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A DRUG HOUSE, A GOOD WRITER to make out bills; must be acquainted with the business, and a handsome writer; salary $6 per week. Address DRUGS, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, in own handwriting, stating previous situation and references.

WANTED—A WHOLESALE DRUG ORDER clerk; one that understands his business, and can give the very best references as to character and capacity. Inquire of S. B. VAN DUZER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 196 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SERVANT TO GO into the country; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; liberal wages given. Apply at No. 70 Chambers-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A CLOTH house who thoroughly understands his business. Address Box No. 215 Post office.

WANTED—A CAPABLE PROTESTANT GIRL TO act as chambermaid and nurse. Call at No. 29 Henry-st., Brooklyn, between 2 A. M. and 5 P. M.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE house in Ohio, a first-class salesman. Address, with City reference, Box No. 2,251 Post office.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

XXL YEARS' LEASE,

NO. 205 BROADWAY, FOR SALE.

Apply to R. B. EMMETT, No. 45 William-st.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 841 Broadway. The first lot to 20 feet deep. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance for each from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hatchway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by W. Wasserbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to W. TAYLOR, No. 841 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 339 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE, 100 FEET BY 22, WITH basement and cellar, No. 220 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 16 windows in each story. Also William-st., the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 119 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Enquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 79 Nassau-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, the premises well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 70 Wall-st.

TO BE LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 1,250 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, lately occupied as a carpet store, for which it is well adapted, and a very desirable location. Apply to JOHN LUDLOW, No. 65 Middagh-st., or to CHARLES HENSHAW.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 45 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and can be let in perfect order next month. Rent, $1,200. Apply to E. C. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO 122 Mercer-st.; is well adapted for a hotel, boarding-house, saloon or club-house, or for a light manufacturing business; rent moderate. Apply to M. B. REED, No. 22 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

PARK-ROW STORE TO LEASE.—THE brown-stone modern built, spacious store No. 29 Park row, opposite the fountain, is to let. It extends through to Theatre-alley, with rear entrances and hoistway complete.

TO RENT—IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—FOR one or more years, a three story house, 25 feet by 80; a desirable location; $2,000, or $1,600 exclusive of the second story. Address A. B., Union Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, NO. 45 East Thirty first-st., between Madison and Fourth-avs., and near Harlem and New-Haven Depôt. Possession given immediately. Rent $90 a month.

STORE IN HOBOKEN TO LET—NO. 142 Washington st., best block in this growing city. Apply at the store.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av.; 12 rooms; rent till May next $225. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1825.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $25 and upwards, at the old established manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented, acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Also, mattresses, bedding, &c., for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No 667 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c. at No. 126 6th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"OLD DOMINION"

COFFEE AND TEA POTS.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PATENTS FOR SALE.

The undersigned having secured letters patent in England and France on the "Old Dominion" Coffee and Tea Pots, offer for sale the entire right of manufacture in those countries. These Patents were obtained through Messrs. Munn & Co., of New-York, and are in all respects right.

The opportunity here presented for the establishment in England and France of a new manufacture is a rare one, and certain to yield a large return to any enterprising capitalist. The intrinsic excellence of the article, its extensive sale in this country, and its almost world-wide popularity, give to the patents in England and France a real value, and insure a quick introduction, a rapid demand and a large sale.

Duplicates of dies, presses, &c., used in the manufacture of the "Old Dominion" Coffee and Tea Pots will be furnished the purchasers of the patents if desired, at a small advance beyond cost, and all required information be given as to the production and sale. The English and French Patents will be sold together, or separate, as may be desired. Address

ARTHUR, BURNAM & GILROY,

Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, or

WAITE & SENER,

Fredericksburgh, Va.,

Joint owners of the English and French Patents of "Old Dominion" Coffee and Tea Pots.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP OR PIG.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,

As imported from England,

for renovating and bringing into condition all kinds of stock.

This Food can only be had genuine in the United States by applying to B. THORLEY, depôt No. 174 Greenwich-st., New-York. Price $14 per barrel, containing 448 feeds. Testimonials sent free on application.

PEOPLE'S EXPRESS.

NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND FLATBUSH.

Baggage and packages of every description delivered in any part of New-York, Brooklyn, and Flatbush. Offices No. 63 Broadway, New-York, and *New-York Times* office. Offices in Brooklyn: Jones' Hotel, Fulton Ferry; No. 3 Atlantic-st., South Ferry; No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall. Slates in Brooklyn, Pacific-st., near Hoyt.

PERFECT WATCHES.

Made by B. J. Warner & Fred Marshall, of London, unsurpassed for time and durability, having received the approbation of the Royal Polytechnic Institute, of London, for sale by W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 16 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

PATENT MANGLES,

New and second hand, for sale cheap. They supersede smoothing-irons, doing as much work as six women. Manufactured by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 51 Beekman-st., New-York.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

AN INDUCEMENT TO GO TO HOUSEkeeping.—The stock of housekeeping goods, of first quality, are offered at great sacrifice to close out the stock for cash. Table cutlery, silver plated tea sets and waiters, ice pitchers, forks and spoons, fine japanned tea trays, refrigerators, mantels, feather and other brushes, brooms, tin ware, wooden ware, pots, kettles and sauce-pans, freezers, gas stoves, cages, baskets, door mats, child's carriages. Lease and fixtures of store for sale.

STEPHEN W. SMITH,

No. 334 Broadway, near Spring-st.

J. GALL, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, HAS removed from No. 89 to No. 173 Bowery, where he will be happy to see all his old customers, and as many new ones as wish to have their eyes improved and preserved by glasses adapted to suit the eye. As the eye is very often injured and sometimes destroyed by improper treatment and ill adapted glasses, I call the eager attention of all to every eye that is possible to be fitted by any optician in the world; he has had cases that have been given up, and has relieved them so that they could see. Glasses reset in other frames at short notice.

YACHT FOR SALE—A SIDE-WHEEL BOAT, with two of Ericsson's caloric engines; can go between 7 to 8 miles an hour, at an expense of 20 cents a day; 48 feet long, 9 feet beam; is in thorough order; has just been repainted; sold on account of the owner building another. Can be seen at Collins' Wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River. For particulars, inquire at No. 43 Walker-st., any day for a week, between the hours of 12 and 1.

PORTABLE COAL GAS WORKS.—THE gas generated by the HENDRICKS BROTHERS' patent gas apparatus is the best, cheapest and most brilliant in the world. Call and judge for yourselves. It is now in constant operation at the St. Denis Hotel, No. 501 Broadway, and at the German Club House, No. 104 4th-av.; also at the office of the Company, No. 512 Broadway, New-York.

THE BUTTER MILL MAKES THE BEST of butter out of sweet milk in from two to four minutes. Call and see it in operation at No. 594 Broadway, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Butter Mill challenges the world in cheapness, simplicity and efficiency. State and County Rights and Butter Mills for sale.

WESTBROOK, MINOR & CO.,

No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—A PERFORMANCE OF HALLOCK & SELTZ'S Patent State-room will take place at the Battery, on SATURDAY, July 12, at 3½ o'clock, P. M. This is to show how it leaves the ship when sinking. A number of persons will be in the room at the time. After the performance the room will remain in the water for some days for the purpose of testing its working qualities.

YACHT FOR SALE.—A CABIN YACHT OF 2 tons for sale on account of sickness in the family of the owner. She is in complete order; was launched only a year old this August; warranted in good condition and safe. Application must be made this week of H. MANUEL, Exchange office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

CHARLES METTAM, ARCHITECT AND Superintendent, has moved his office from No. 63 Dean-st. to No. 629 Broadway, where he would be glad to see his numerous friends and patrons, and returns thanks for the many past favors they have extended to him, and trusts for a continuance in future.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, take home one of Reeve's or Gillon's Patent Ice Breakers. It will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by P. STEVENS, No. 239 Pearl-st., and No. 2 Kilby-st., Boston.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within 2 hours from New-York by railroad, on the main road leading to the Beach, and contains 45 acres of very superior land, house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-finished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine shrubbery. The out buildings consist of a neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage house, ice-house and poultry house, &c. &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. FLUME, No. 97 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR THE SEASON or year, furnished or unfurnished—A house with flower and vegetable garden attached, situated at Red Bank, N. J., eight minutes' walk from the steamboat landing, and five minutes from the village; beautifully situated, and commanding a full view of the river, Highlands, &c. The house is new, built and furnished in the best manner, with marble mantels, &c.; has kitchen in rear, attached, with well and pump room, and every convenience for a genteel residence; location perfectly healthy, and will be sold or rented on favorable terms. Communication by steamers twice daily. For further particulars, apply to JAMES A. DEGRAUW, No. 50 South-st., New-York.

PICTURESQUE COUNTRY RURAL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—West Pekskill, consisting of house, out-buildings, orchard, and about 13 acres of land; entrance from the main road through a beautiful grove of forest trees; the situation is perfectly healthy; the grounds are several hundred feet above the Hudson River, and one mile from the Hudson River Railroad depôt, with a magnificent view of the water and distant mountains. Apply to G. MERLE, No. 230 Water-st., or to WM. JONES, Mohegan Lake.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—AN ELEGANT COUNtry seat on the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers; four acres in lawn, garden, &c.; with an elegant mansion, colonnade front, containing 13 rooms, with gas and water introduced; carriage-house, barn, ice-house, &c.; large shade and a variety of fruit trees; is considered one of the most elegant country residences in Binghamton; is in the vicinity of elegant residences, schools, churches, &c., and is calculated to divide into nine building sites; for sale on easy terms, by

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, 15½ miles from depôt, with dwelling-house, 12 rooms, stable, barn, &c., all in good repair, and 12 to 50 acres of choice land, surrounded by large fruit and shade trees; choice water; a river running through the premises affords fine bathing, and boating and every variety of fishing near. Trains three times a day to New-York; steamboat every night. House, &c., will be rented if sold. Inquire of M. L. CARPENTER, on the premises, Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOCATION FOR A COUNtry seat; about 70 acres of good land, fronting on the turnpike road, twenty miles from the City; about 25 acres of heavy timber, balance meadow and tillable; fine brook forms the southern boundary; commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country. Easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or by steamboats. For further particulars address Box No. 655 Post-office.

FOR SALE—SPENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view over twenty miles in extent; one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt. Land from two to fifty acres, good house, abundant outbuildings, shade, fruit and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE—THIRTY ACRES OF LAND DElightfully situated on the Highlands of Neversink, N. J., commanding a fine ocean prospect and view of Sandy Hook, the Lower Bay, Staten Island, &c.; accessible by boat from foot of Robinson-st. For further particulars and price, apply to THOMAS R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 320 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DEsirable village property, consisting of a good house of twelve rooms, stable and carriage-house, over an acre of land, highly improved, with large shade and fruit trees, graveled walks, &c.; is very accessible, in an undoubtedly healthy location. Will be sold low, or exchanged. S. CALDWELL & JANES, No. 95 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds; fine water; and 2 acres good land; price $6,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.

S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A HANDSOME AND convenient double cottage, with all the conveniences and garden made at South Yonkers, near steamboat and cars, and 14 miles from the City Hall. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 320 Broadway.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL plans complete, 50 cents each, by JOHN F. GAYNOR, architect, No. 183 Broadway, Mercantile Bank Building, corner of John-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS—premises No. 215 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, consisting of a two story dwelling house, 36 feet deep, with a two-story brick stable 25 x 30 feet, all in good order; yard paved throughout; for particulars inquire of P. BERT, No. 382 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or P. VOTY, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY.—The valuable church property situated on the eastern side of 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., recently occupied by the 7th-av. Reformed Dutch Church. The lot is 92 feet wide by about 100 in depth, with a substantial brick building, 60x100, capable of seating 700 persons. This is one of the finest pieces of property to be found in the vicinity, either for church purposes or as an investment. Apply to ROBERT B. BABB, No. 147 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MYRTLE, PARK, TROOP and Yates avs.; Stockton, Floyd, Ellery and Hopkins sts. They are in a good neighborhood, on high ground on the grade; ready for use; and one mile from Peck-slip Ferry. Or Broadway, Myrtle and Flushing av Railroads pass these lots. Price $400. Terms very easy. Apply to ROBERT ADAIR, No. 87 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 6th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house finish, four stories high—the stoop has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. C. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 64 West 46th-st.; house 20x42; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. C. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 96 West 46th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four-story brown stone house and lot No. 19 East 20th-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. WASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL.—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of

CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE OR T

AUCTION SALES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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STATIONERY.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.

HOTELS.

PROPOSALS.

MUSICAL.

SHIPPING.

AMUSEMENTS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The City Dispensaries.

The following is the monthly report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York for the Month of June, 1859:

No. of Male Patients	1,903	1,720	1,911	1,744	1,917	1,799
No. of Female Patients	1,972	1,870	2,077	1,939	2,010	1,956
Deaths	3,847	3,567	3,973	3,666	3,914	3,775
Received at Dispensaries	142	203	221	193	176	179
Visited at Residences	3,705	3,364	3,752	3,473	3,738	3,596
Both my Vaccinators	154	403	311	314	113	1,482
Visited	3	3	3	3	3	3
Whole No. Vaccinated	157	406	314	317	116	1,485
Number of Adults	1,247	995	1,455	1,221	1,119	1,344
Number of Children	1,300	1,211	1,116	1,013	1,021	1,112
No. of Native Patients	1,847	1,618	1,870	1,677	1,877	1,744
No. of Foreign Patients	2,027	1,972	2,118	1,906	2,043	2,012
No. sent to Hospitals	201	15	21	20	24	24
Number of Deaths	10	6	10	10	5	10
Prescriptions dispensed	3,319	3,241	3,411	3,220	3,703	3,1[illegible]

During the month of June, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicines were afforded gratuitously to 11,672 persons. The principal causes of death were consumption and hoarse fever. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory and cutaneous system. Among the most important were bronchitis, pleurisy, measles, scarlatina and whooping cough.

G. ALEX ORR, M. D., House Phys., N. Y. D.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.—At the meeting of the Tammany General Committee, last evening, Mr. WARREN, from the Special Committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following preamble and resolutions, viz: "Whereas, It is reported that attempts are being made by interested parties to influence the Government of the United States to contract with them for the transportation, storage and delivery of goods sold to the public stores, thereby throwing out of the public service a large number of men now employed there, for the purpose of enabling private individuals to put a profit upon the labor of those who may be employed therein; therefore *Resolved*, That this Committee utterly repudiate the idea that one principle of self-government has proved in any degree a failure, and can see no more reason why the duties above specified should be contracted to private parties, than there is for making a like arrangement in respect to the collection of the revenue in the Government service; that if there is any profit to be made upon any labor or other service it should accrue to the National Treasury, and not to private pockets; and that if those now charged with the duties sought to be given to private contractors, are either incompetent or incompetent, the proper remedy is to remove them from office and appoint in their places Democrats of undoubted honesty and capacity." It was adopted by a vote of 45 ayes to 4 nays. Messrs. KEARNEY, VARIAN and KEARNEY were appointed a Committee to report next Tuesday evening, a resolution expressing disapprobation of the letter of Secretary CASS with regard to the rights of naturalized citizens abroad, and the Committee adjourned to Tuesday evening.

MISSIONARIES TO CHINA ORDAINED.—An overflowing audience assembled at St. George's (the Rev. Dr. TYNG's) Church yesterday morning to witness the ordination of four Deacons for the Episcopal Mission to China. Among the bishops and clergymen present were the Right Rev. Bishop BOONE, Miss. Bp. to China; the Right Rev. Bishop SCHERESCHEWSKY, Miss. Bp. to Turkey; the Right Rev. Bishop PAYNE, Miss. Bp. to Africa; the Right Rev. the Bishop SMITH of Kentucky; the Rev. Dr. TYNG and others. After the usual religious services, the Rev. Drs. HAWKS and STEVENS officiating, the Rev. Dr. TYNG stated that one of the Missionaries to be ordained had not reached the City. He would, therefore, be ordained at the Church of the Ascension next Sunday morning at 10½ A. M., by Bishop BOONE. Dr. TYNG read a letter from Bishop PAYNE in which the latter expressed his regret that numerous engagements prevented him from being present on this occasion. The Rev. WM. BROWNE, D.D., of the Theological Seminary, Fairfax, Co., Va., preached the sermon from Mark xvi. 15, "And He said unto them go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." At its conclusion Messrs. S. J. SCHERESCHEWSKY, HENRY PAYNE, and E. H. THOMPSON were formally ordained by Bishop BOONE, and the exercises were closed as they had been opened with appropriate services.

A STREET FIGHT.—JAMES QUINLAN LOSES HIS MAN.—Since the conviction of JAMES GLASS for the murder of ROBERT OWENS, and his incarceration in the State Prison, JAMES QUINLAN and JAMES LOUTUS, two of the chief witnesses on the trial, have been nursing vindictive feelings toward each other. Whenever they came together mutual abuse and recrimination have ensued. On Wednesday night they met on the corner of Centre and Worth streets. QUINLAN called LOUTUS a perjurer, and intimated that it was he who had shot OWENS, and that GLASS was entirely innocent. The altercation attracted a crowd. From words proceeded blows and bites. In the struggle QUINLAN lost his nose, and left the scene of combat in despair. The Police appearing LOUTUS also retired. A complaint was made against the latter for felonious assault. He was, yesterday afternoon, arrested by Officer WILSON, of the City Hall Police Court, taken before Alderman BRADY, and held in $1,000 bail to answer the charge.

EXTENDING AND WIDENING GOLD-STREET.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday—Alderman BOOTH presiding—in room No. 9 City Hall, to consider the petition asking for the extension and widening of Gold-street. A number of property owners on the street came forward and opposed the petition. Several who said they had signed it several years ago, stated that they were not in favor of the project now; the opening of the New Bowery rendered it unnecessary to extend Gold-street. Nobody appeared to support the project, and the Committee adjourned to Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing those who are in favor of it. The next will be the last meeting that the Committee will hold for the consideration of this subject.

STREET CLEANING.—The City Inspector had a large force of men at work yesterday cleaning the streets. The day-laborers thus employed receive $1 50 each per day. Plenty of men would be willing to perform the work at $1 per day; but, by a resolution passed by the Common Council just before the last Presidential election, $1 50 per day is made the rate at which all laborers employed by the City Departments must be paid. Mr. DELAVAN yesterday rode through a large number of the Wards of the City to examine the condition of the streets. The pavements of these he passed through yesterday, he says, require repairing quite as much as those of the streets which he inspected the day before. The Seventeenth Ward is in an unusually cleanly condition.

NEW-JERSEY INVADED.—The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company carried fifteen thousand passengers over their road on the Fourth of July. Eleven thousand of these were passengers between Newark and New-York. Saturday preceding and Monday following the Fourth the travel reached about the same average. No detention or accident occurred to any of the trains. The Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has its termians at Jersey City, carried about four thousand passengers between that place and Piermont on Monday.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.—JAMES RYAN, oyster opener in a Broadway saloon, was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice CONNOLLY, on a charge of ferocious assault. RYAN had been on bad terms with MICHAEL JENNINGS for some time, and seeing him in company with some females in Leonard-street, on Wednesday evening, it is alleged that RYAN deliberately walked up to him and struck him on the head with a club. JENNINGS was taken to his residence in an insensible condition. It is said his wounds are dangerous.

DEATH OF A FIREMAN.—JAMES GARREN, a native of this City, twenty-six years of age, died at the City Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received by being run over on the evening of the 4th inst., by Engine No. 38. Deceased had hold of the tongue, when, becoming exhausted with the running, he let go and attempted to jump aside; not succeeding, the engine passed over his body. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest. Verdict, accidental death.

Among the passengers in the steamer *Persia*, which left this port Wednesday for Liverpool, were Ex President Comonfort, of Mexico; the Hon. J. R. Benjamin, United States Senator from Louisiana; Hon. Moore, British Consul at New-Orleans; the Hon. S. Beardsley, of Utica; the Hon. R. W. Peckham, of Albany; Archer Anderson, Esq., R. Price, Jr., and Alexander Q. Holloway, of Richmond, Va. [illegible] will be found in another column.

Shipping Intelligence.—The workmen employed in the construction of the docks at the corner of Catharine and Cherry streets omitted to close it on Wednesday night. Their carelessness caused the sinking of the sloop of Mrs. MARY CONNELLY, an old lady 84 years of age, and a resident of Staten Island, who, in passing, fell into the opening. She was conveyed to the City Hospital.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.—In the Eleventh Ward, on Wednesday evening, a man, whose name could not be ascertained, was knocked down and trampled upon by a runaway horse, with wagon attached. Upon examination his ribs were found to be broken. His face otherwise cut and bruised. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—A young Irishman named JOHN O'BRIEN, accidentally fell from a fourth story window in White-street, yesterday morning, breaking both legs, and one of his arms. He was taken to the City Hospital.

ATTEMPT TO KILL HERSELF.—A poor white woman named MARY WEBB, living at No. 18 Thomas-street, the wife of STEPHEN WEBB, a negro, under the influence of spirits tried to end her life with laudanum. She was relieved of the poison at the City Hospital.

FERRY TRAVEL ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The travel between Brooklyn and New-York on the anniversary day, is estimated at 77,000. The travel by the several ferries was as follows: Fulton ferry, 30,000; Fifty-fourth-street to Hunter's Point, 2,000; Fifty-third-street to Greenpoint, [illegible]; Grand-street, 3,000; Division-street, 2,000; Whitehall, 1,500; Catharine-street to Williamsburgh, 1,500; Corlaers-street to Brooklyn, 3,700; James-slip to Brooklyn, 6,000; Bridge-street to Brooklyn, 1,200; Peck-slip to Williamsburgh, 2,000; Fulton-street to Brooklyn, 20,000; Wall-street to Brooklyn, 6,000; South Ferry to Brooklyn, 10,000; Hamilton-avenue to Brooklyn, 10,000.

DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Mozart Hall Democratic General Committee was held last evening, Gen. CHARLES A. MAY was appointed President, and EDWIN TWEED and Gen. W. HOGAN Secretaries. Ten hundred and fifteen members were present. A series of resolutions were adopted, affirming, as the sense of the Committee, that the next State Convention for nominating officers, that the next State Convention for nominating officers, that the State ticket should combine its labors solely to that end, and abstain from all discussion as to the mode of choosing national delegates; but that the Committee favored the choice of such delegates by Congressional Districts. The resolutions further state that the Democratic Press throughout the State favors the Democratic Party throughout the State favors the Democratic Party throughout the State favors the Democratic Party